The Saturday Evening Post.

WHOLE NO. 478.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

f various fluids we sung in former days,
honest strains of candour, and of praise;
r present song shall tell of that which seems
rung in most hards, we mean their trifling themes.

ur modern "every," "anyone," "lines," too often,
arden the hearts which they were meant to soften.
ey fill of woes,—of pains—of griefs,—of cares,
d weary all the muses with their prayers;
d readers cry (and feel no pitying glow,)
Where so much noise is, there can be no woe.'
ne hard has lost the glance of some fair eye,
hich damn'd the beams of Heaven's bright sun on high;
h sigh and groan, deep sorrow rends his breast,
e calls on death to give his bosom rest.
hat! she, whose image in his mind did float,
n whom his kindling fancy lov'd to dote,
has she proved false! alas! she has, and he,
ave bought in life but woe and misery.
e seizes pen, and hard to work he goes,
nd gives us a recital of his woes;
ut ere his verse is read, his passion's cool,
e thinks he was, indeed, almost a fool.
e won't a kinder lass, no more we hear
The plaint which thundering once did meet our ear;
That heart which swelling, then did almost break,
Now, seems as tranquil as a quiet lake.

Another bard has found that without wealth,
In vain has Heaven giv'n him wit and health.
He looks at grandeur with an envious eye,
His bosom heaves with many a sorrowing sigh;
And every brainless son of gold he sees,
Tends but to make that bosom less at ease.

Oh! may we ne'er be grovelling mammon's prey;
The worthless god may keep his dross away.
Oh, avarice! hateful fiend, wherev'er thou art
Love,—friendship,—honour—all life's charms depart.
Thy path is strew'd with blood, thy way with crime,
Thy hellish guilt has sadden'd Afric's clime;
Has brought her children o'er the Atlantic's wave,
And fetter'd free born man, and call'd him *slave!*

We sure can find real cause for pain below,
Nor need create imaginary woe.
Gold taints the soul, and while it seems to bless,
Too often brings but sorrow and distress.

'Yet may not suffering injur'd worth complain?'
Yes, and we'll ever listen to its strain;
Our heart can feel for sorrow, with as warm
A thrill, as beart that beats in human form,
But for *such* grief as most of poets tell,
With indignation only does it swell. MOSES.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

It was the sound of Fate's dull charioteer,
Coming, like distant thunder, on mine ear;
And on my sight he flashed, a gloomy form,
Clothed with the clouds, and traversing the storm.
He held a flaming banner o'er his head,
Like a corpse-light issuing from the ghastly dead,
Which curtained his gray coursers, and revealed
That which forever from the world is sealed:
It was the picture of the last great day,
When earth shall impotently pass away,
And suns shall light the long preparing pyre,
And God survey a wilderness of fire.
Myriads of souls were rushing, crowding there;
But not a word of horror or despair,
The eye, the face, the awful story gave,
Though glazed and mouldering from the recent grave.
It was as dead men held a stern divan,—
And watched the ruin which the Lord began.

The earth did not go round: some unknown force
Had stopped it quick on its revolving course;
And straight towards its gravitating goal,
It plunged and darted on reverted pole.
The staggering sun, like some wild spectre, grew
Of greater bulk and far intenser hue:
The seas, regurgitating, left their lair,
Dissolved the land, and vanished into air:
Dense vapours, likethe fabled worlds of things,
Rose as if borne upon the Eternal's wings,
And caught the red-hot blushes of the sun,
Like demons shunning for some horror done.
And then the picture vanished from mine eye;
But rung, breeze-shrieking, Nature's funeral cry,
The jarring crash—the finishing career—
And all was hushed upon my quivering ear. M.

THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE.

Reclining on a mossy bed,
With starry canopy o'erspread,
On nature's bosom press'd;
One eve, I lay, with toil subdued,
And "nature's sweet restorer" wooed,
To soothe my soul to rest.

The sable Goddess gently laid
Oblivion's mantle o'er my head,
And lulled me to repose;
On roving pinions Fancy flew,
And sudden to my wondering view,
A stately palace rose!

Soft music spread her voice around,
And echo, to the thrilling sound,
Responsive, soft replies;
The brazen portal open flew,
A joyful group appeared to view,
Of Cupid's votaries.

Exalted on his throne, above
The dazzling train, the God of love,
His golden sceptre swayed;
The Graces, hand in hand, advance,
And lightly tripping through the dance,
Their airy gambols played.

With sudden crash the palace falls,
And on its wreck, its mouldering walls
A yawning cavern rear'd:
With terror seized, the Graces fled,
In wild affright, and in their stead,
A motley troop appeared.

Exulting with malignant joy,
With horrid shouts, the trembling boy
The yelling fiends surround;
And Av'rice, Poverty and Pride,
With fell intent, their force allied
To drag him to the ground.

At their approach the roses fade,
The withered leaves fall from his head,
The thorns alone remained;
But, yet disdaining to retreat,
The golden winged God, his seat
Unyielding, still retained.

Next, Jealousy, the "green eyed fiend,"
With deadly hate his visage gleamed,
His eye with fury shone;
Darting at love with might and main,
The monster strove but strove in vain
To force him from his throne.

Piercing with yells the wounded air,
With headlong fury rushed Despair,
Love trembled at the blow;
With feeble voice for succour calls,
Exhausted, yet resisting falls
Beneath his deadly foe.

His cry was heard for to his aid,
A band of warriors stood arrayed,
And Hymen led the way:
He waved his torch above his head,
Dismayed, the baffled Demons fled,
And Love resumed his sway.

The gloomy horrors fled from view,
The joyous train, their sports renew,
Inspired with Hope and Joy;
With ready hands a wreath entwine,
The Laurel and the Rose combine,
To crown the godlike boy. D.

COMMUNICATION.

From MARTIN ROCHE, Mathematical Teacher, at No. 231 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, between Lombard and Gaskill streets.

To the Editors of the Saturday Evening Post.

GENTLEMEN—Having seen a wish expressed, in your number of the 27th ult. to be informed as to the distance a man would have to traverse "to unwind from a stake, eleven inches in circumference, a line of one hundred yards, (keeping at its extremity;)" and there having appeared no explanation since, to gratify your curiosity, I beg leave to offer the following, wherein the stake is considered perpendicular to the horizontal plane on which the man moves, and the line (without thickness, as no thickness has been assigned) wound round the bottom of it.

SOLUTION.

The diameter of the stake is 3.5014 inches, and 100 yards are 3600 inches, hence per Simpson's Fluxions, article 139, we have $\frac{3600}{3.5014}^2 = 3701376$ inches, = 58 miles, 3 furlongs, 13 perches, and 4½ yards, statute measure, the whole distance sought.

OTHERWISE,

The above solution may be derived, in another way, from the same source: and this way will be much more satisfactory to any man not acquainted with fluxions. It is this:

$\frac{3600}{11} = 327\frac{3}{11}$ the number of times the line coils round the stake—and $\frac{11 \times 3.5014}{3} = 34.5576$ inches, the distance moved by the man, in unwinding the first coil; and this 34.5576 is the circumference of the circle, whose diameter is 11 inches.

The next round he goes will be 11 inches outside this every where; whence it will be the circumference of a circle whose diameter is 3 × 11 inches. The next will be that whose diameter is 5 × 11 inches, &c. Whence the circumferences, being as their diameters, will be expressed by the arithmetical progression: $1 + 3 + 5 + 7 \ldots$ up to $327\frac{3}{11}$ terms; whose sum total is 107107 44 circumferences each, equal to 34.5576 inches: wherefore, 107107 44 × 34.5576 = 3701376 inches, the whole distance required as before.

A QUESTION PROPOSED.

As we are, Messrs. Editors, on the subject of discussion, perhaps some gentleman among your numerous readers may take pleasure in explaining to us, scientifically, whether nought, divided by nought, produces nought or unity for a quotient. We can easily see that

0 multiplied by 1 produces 0; that 1 multiplied by 0 produces 0; that 0 divided by 1 produces 0; and that 1 divided by 0 produces infinity. But we want to see what will be the quotient of 0 divided by 0.

Bonnycastle and Euler assert in their treatises on Algebra, that it produces something; but they do not tell us what that something is. But, however great our respect for those gentlemen as mathematicians, we do not consider their assertion as carrying with it the conviction of a demonstration, especially in a matter of great importance, as this is. The semblance of proof which they give, is not by any means conclusive.

24th Dec. 1824.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The present is an age, which may be emphatically called an age of improvement. Possessing, as we do, the assistance of all former generations, together with the progressive state of human intellect, we look back upon the inventions of our forefathers, as being, in many respects, rude and imperfect. Hence, every year ushers into existence some new piece of mechanism, calculated to facilitate and diminish human labour, and thus contribute to the comfort and convenience of man. But, whilst the mechanic arts are thus rapidly advancing towards a state of perfection, and receive the fostering care of statesmen and legislators, it is to be lamented, that almost every effort of intellect, to advance the progress of science and knowledge, is branded by the votaries of former systems with the opprobrious epithet of *innovation*.

Perhaps, to no branch of useful science, can the above remarks be applied, with greater propriety, than to that of English Grammar. From the first introduction of letters, till the present period, language has been a subject of criticism and investigation: and no doubt it will continue to receive the attention of the erudite and refined, until language and tongues shall cease to exist. The existence of so many treatises on the subject of Grammar, proves to a demonstration, that many are convinced of the imperfections of previous works. But while all aim at improvement, they seem to build their structures upon the same basis, and consequently, in many respects, obscure their subject by words, without knowledge. Hence, while one says I am of Paul, and another I am of Apollos, the inquirer after truth becomes enveloped in a labyrinth of doubt and uncertainty. The highest attainment that can be secured by the present systems, amounts to nothing more than a "perhaps," "it may be so," or, "it can be so," on many important points respecting the true import of terms, or the philosophical construction of sentences. One unavoidable consequence of this confusion and uncertainty, is, that we have almost as many methods of parsing certain words and phrases, as there are systems of Grammar, or living instructors.

The above premises being correct, I am prepared to introduce to the notice of youth, whose judgments are matured, a *System*, which, for its superiority and beauty, is worthy of the immediate attention of all those who aspire to correctness of speaking and writing the English language. The public are well acquainted with the pretensions of Mr Grout, whose system of Grammar, although unknown to many, has been made the subject of scoff and ridicule. Such opposition, from persons entirely unacquainted with Mr. G.'s system, is an act of injustice to the talents and ingenuity of that gentleman, as gross and unmerited as it is illiberal and unbecoming on the part of its authors.

The question at issue should not be, "Is his system old or new? Does he pursue the same beaten track with those who have gone before him, as it respects classification and arrangement of words?" But *utility* and *perspicuity* should be the criterion, by which to approve or condemn. From an acquaintance with both systems, the writer is prepared to say, that the advantages to be derived from the system under consideration, are greater than those attainable by any system extant. The comprehensive and definite construction of the system, the classification of words according to their true import, and the lucid and appropriate nature of his illustrations, are calculated to convey to the mind of the pupil a more definite and philosophical knowledge of Grammar, in a short space of time, than can be acquired by the systems in general use.

I conclude, by expressing an ardent desire, that the life and health of Mr. Grout may be preserved, until the public shall be favoured with an edition of his System. W. D.

Master Hubard's Exhibition of Cuttings.

To mark the early development, and the progress of genius, is an occupation peculiarly gratifying to the liberal mind, and the display of ordinary talent at an early age, not only affords amusement to those who merely seek the gratification of curiosity, but has roused the speculation of men of science and learning. Amidst the juvenile prodigies of the present day, we have Miss Clara Fisher, eminent in the histrionic art, Master Aspul as a musician, and Master Hubard, whose powers of graphic delineation, with materials apparently the most dead and inexpressive, have excited the astonishment of all who have beheld his productions. The ease and rapidity with which he cuts the most intricate figures, in paper, with common scissors, and without the aid of previous drawing, is the result of a talent peculiarly his own, and bespeaks a delicacy and quickness of vision, and a steadiness of nerve, which, if cultivated to the attainment of the higher qualifications of the painter, would probably enable him to reach a distinguished eminence in the art. He appears to produce with equal facility and despatch, figures of men and animals, in every variety of graceful attitude, trees, landscapes, fancy pieces, and correct likenesses of the different individuals who honor him with a visit. The last is the work of a few moments; and where the figure or feature to be represented are not altogether deficient in that prominence or expression, which can alone impart spirit to a profile, he seldom fails in producing likenesses so perfect and striking, that they fully illustrate the fact, that fidelity of outline constitutes more of the merit of a picture than painters generally suppose. Master Hubard traces his features exactly as they appear. If a lady's stray curl intersects the line of her forehead, or the fold of a garment breaks the outline of the back, he, with the most scrupulous fidelity, delineates both, and we verily believe, such is his careless composure, that were a fly to settle on a gentleman's nose whilst he sat for his likeness, it would be as rigidly outlined as any part of the miniature.—The young and handsome have nothing to complain of in all this, but we cannot help thinking it somewhat unenurteous in the young artist so sternly to exhibit to those to whom nature has been less bountiful, every little imperfection without extenuation; and we think he might, without any reduction of his popularity, take a little paring from noses of unmannerly length, and add it to those which "in longitude are sorely scanty." Be this as it may, his productions have, since he first visited Liverpool, met with the warmest approbation in the northern metropolis and in Glasgow, where he was honored with the patronage and support of the most distinguished literary and scientific men, and as he has, with a becoming industry, made many valuable additions to his collection, and has established his fame in an art in which he has no competitors, we shall supply a brief notice of his birth, and conclude with drawing public attention to several of the most striking of his performances.

Our young artist was born at Whitechurch, in the county of Shropshire, of respectable but not opulent parents, and he is now about fourteen years of age. His talents were first discovered at a very early age, and in a manner which reminds us of the dawning of genius in the late highly distinguished President of the Royal Academy, Mr. West. The latter, while only in his seventh year, was one day left to watch the infant child of one of his sisters while it was asleep, and, struck with its beauty and innocence, he seized a pen which was at hand, and with red and black ink attempted to delineate a portrait. On the entrance of his mother into the apartment, he endeavored to conceal it, but the old lady prevailed upon him to show it; and, looking at the drawing, found, with infinite delight, that he had made "a likeness of little Sally," and thus encouraged, he went on till he became eminent as a painter. Little Hubard, when about the same age, had been with his parents to the village church, and was observed to be remarkably demure and attentive. Shortly, however, after his return home, they were surprised to find him cutting figures from a sheet of paper—correct likeness of their minister, (whom, it seems, he had been *taking off*,) his pulpit and his presentor. His talent thus forcibly developed was encouraged, and he soon reached that degree of perfection which continues to render him every day an object of increasing curiosity and admiration. Master Hubard's gallery abounds with spirited likenesses of many distinguished living characters, most of them full lengths—and all of them acknowledged likenesses. In the delineation of the eccentric characters in humble life in the towns through which he has passed, he has been particularly successful; and the grouping of them, and other figures in frames, is ingenious and appropriate. Some of the figures are relieved by being bronzed, but many of them are full of expression without the aid of a pencil. A clump of trees amongst other pieces, cut from gold paper, is beautiful, and on examining the minute and multitudinous branches with their thousand varied inflexions—one is astonished that so elaborate a piece could be produced with a pair of scissors. Our limits do not permit us to notice the numerous figures as we should wish, most of which (for there are exceptions) whether representing animate or inanimate nature, are extremely well executed, but we cannot conclude without directing the attention of visitors to those pieces which exhibit a novel application of Master Hubard's art—to the production of a species of light and shade. This effect is produced by minute lines, cut out in the black paper, which form the profile, or shape of the object, and as these lines become white, when the paper is placed on a white ground—they produce a relief and perspective, of a peculiarly expressive and curious character. In this manner Master Hubard has completed three large views—one of the High-street, Oxford—one of the Westminster Abbey—and another of the new Catholic Chapel, in Glasgow. But we must, for the present, take leave of this young artist.

CULTIVATION OF COFFEE.

The coffee tree has only a single stem, which rises perpendicularly, and is well filled with branches from within a foot of the ground upwards. In order that the fruit may be gathered with facility, the tree is not suffered to grow more than five feet and a half high. Its general form is conical.

A coffee-field is laid out with great attention to order and beauty. A piece of level ground is chosen, which usually has a red soil, and is generally free from stones. A square or parallelogram is then marked out, containing from 100 to 540 acres, to be enclosed in a hedge of limes, *pinon*, or some other suitable material.—The lime hedge is very beautiful, being from four to six feet thick, and having its top, by frequent trimming, a perfect level. The *pinon* is not so beautiful; but it takes less room, requires less attention, makes a good fence, and is more durable.

Having defined the boundaries of the estate, the principal avenues through it are next laid out; and they are generally two, three, or four rods wide, straight, and intersecting each other at right angles. In the finished estates, these are usually ornamented and shaded on each side, by rows of the orange, citron, mango, almond, avocado, and palm trees, &c. At the termination of one of these, and situated perhaps on elevated ground, is the house of the planter.—Small avenues are next made, parallel with the others. All these avenues are preserved free from weeds, and are kept smooth and neat.

Thus the whole ground is thrown into squares, which are to be filled with coffee plants. These, having previously grown to the height of one or two feet, from seeds sown under the shade of some grove, are carefully transplanted, and are arranged in rows parallel with the avenues, and nearly six feet apart. A square contains 10, 20, or 30,000 trees. By the third year from this time, they begin to renumerate the planter; and at the end of six or seven years, may be regarded as mature. When a tree dies, a new one takes its place; but the original plantation is expected to live 15 years. Among the coffee, especially when it is new, the plantation is suffered to grow, for the purpose of giving bread to the negroes. Here and there, also, the orange and citron trees lift their golden fruit above the surface; and far above all the rest, the privileged palm, in every direction, waves its beautiful summit.

Such plantations are great, splendid gardens, and are justly regarded by the inhabitants as the glory of their island.

The plantations that are finished, contain from 100,000 to 400,000 trees in each, and are wrought by from 40 to 400 negroes; and in proportion to the gross income, the expence in conducting them is said to be considerably less than that of the sugar estates. Hence their number is more rapidly augmenting.

The trees generally blossom in February, and in the early part of May, and sometimes oftener; but the blossom, on which most dependence is placed, is the one in May. Then a vast level surface, white as the drifted snow, is presented to the beholder; but varied and enlivened by the taller trees just mentioned. The harvest commences in September, and ends in February or March. If within this time the average of half a pound of coffee is gathered from each tree, the harvest is esteemed good.

When the berries acquire a dark red colour, they are considered ripe for gathering, and the negroes, properly equipped, are sent into the field. An industrious negro will gather five bushels in a day; and a bushel in the pulp, fresh from the tree, is expected to yield at least ten pounds of good coffee. It is then spread upon extensive dryers made of stone mortar. This process requires nearly a month. The husk, or shell, is then separated from the seed, in a mill, which exactly resembles the mills in this country, where apples are ground in a circular trough, by a huge rolling stone—excepting that the roller for the coffee is wood, though of considerable weight. In a few cases, a machine of a very different construction is used; but it needs not be described.

The pulp being removed, the whole is exposed to the action of a fan, and then of a sieve, after which the female slaves carefully pick out the defective kernels. From 12 to 15 hundred pounds may thus be cleaned in a day. In the opinion of the planters, the flavour of coffee is materially improved by age. That which is four or five years old is preferred.

The Kangaroo, is as great a curiosity as any to be found in the pages of natural history. His body is shaped like a sugar loaf, with a head somewhat resembling that of a wolf. His hinder legs are twenty-eight inches in length, and extremely vigorous; his fore legs only eight. He sits in an erect position like a dog in the attitude of begging for his meals. If we attach to this singular animal a long tail, we shall have the figure of the Kangaroo. When attacked, he throws himself on his back, with his long legs gathered in front, grasps his enemy with his fore feet, and with his hinder, rips the entrails from the body! Incapable of walking, he moves in an erect position, with long and vigorous bounds towards his object, somewhat resembling those of a grass-hopper. But the writer of the Field Sports, presents us, below, with a new feature in the character of this singular animal. When assailed by the hounds, it seems that he sometimes retreats to the watery element, and standing erect, with his head and fore feet above his fortification, awaits the attack of his enemy. As the dog is compelled to swim, before he can come within his reach, this murderous ruffian grasps his antagonist with his fore paws, and sinking a little, with his own head above the water, drowns him without any mercy.

FIELD SPORTS OF NEW S. WALES.

The country abounds in game. All the opossum tribe are night animals, and the settlers hunt them in the moonlight evenings, when they come out to feed. The dogs chase them until they run up a tree, at the foot of which they stand and bark, when the hunter either knocks them down with sticks, shoots them, or cuts down the tree. You may in this way, often in a few hours of a fine evening, kill a dozen handicoots, opossums, squirrels, and native cats, if the country around has not been much hunted. You usually hunt the kangaroo with cross bred greyhounds, which are named 'kangaroo dogs.' The best time is the morning early, before they retire from feeding, and when once you lay the dogs on, you must follow at a full gallop, in order to keep sight, and secure the carcase. The large kangaroos are dangerous to attack, from their hugging the dogs like a bear, and tearing their bowels out with their hind claws. They will gut a dog with these as clean as if done with a knife, from the sharpness of the claw, and great power they have in their hind legs. Wounds from these and the emus are so common as to be nothing thought of, the old hunters usually carrying a needle and thread to sew them up. The old kangaroos will often hop off with a half a dozen dogs hanging about them; and I was told of one at Van Diemen's Land, which carried a man belonging to Mr. Cunning, for a considerable distance, and was nearly tumbling him over a precipice. The cunning old dogs usually select a small kangaroo out of a flock, knowing the large ones are so difficult to kill. The kangaroos bound along at the offset with amazing rapidity; they almost appear to fly from the immense springs they take, and in leaping make no other use of their tail than merely as a balance, bounding off their hind legs only. The dogs usually seize them by the throat; but if a single dog runs down a large kangaroo, the latter will often turn round and give battle, when, if the dog is afraid to engage, he runs barking round his victim till others come to his assistance. When a kangaroo is hard pressed, it always makes for a pool of water, where, by reason of its long legs it can stand firmly upright, while the dogs are obliged to swim. A battle in the water between dogs and a large kangaroo, is a most amusing spectacle. The kangaroo suddenly pounces his fore paws upon the first dog, shoves him under water with the greatest adroitness, and holds him there until drowned, unless others arrive to his rescue, when he releases his half-drowned adversary who makes for the shore in great haste, and endeavours to dispose of his other antagonists in the same way. I have seen a kangaroo tire out six dogs in this manner, and, if the hunter is not at hand, it is ten to one but he will drown several.

COLLECTANEA.

Discovery.—We are informed that Dr. O'Neil, of Comber, has discovered a chemical process by which hog's-lard can be converted into an article for dipping and moulding candles, superior to Russian tallow, without any additional expence.—When prepared according to his plan, it is equal to white wax or spermaceti. The candles made of it burn with a superior light, resembling in flame the purest gas. They are altogether void of the offensive smell and greasy touch of other candles, and, when burning in the closest apartment, have no smell, and emit no smoke. They burn by many minutes longer than any other candle of the same weight, and with a change of process only in preparing, they can be either of a beautiful golden yellow, or of a snow-white color, which the effects of light or time cannot alter.

Sayings of Eldin Sadi.—If the king take an apple from the garden of a subject, his servants will soon cut down the tree. Learn virtue from the vicious; and what offends you in their conduct, avoid in your own. A gentle hand will lead the elephant itself by a hair. A wise man will not contend with a fool.—If you resist temptation, do not assure yourself that you shall escape slander.—A wise man who is not at the same time virtuous, is a blind man carrying a lamp, he gives light to others, whilst he himself remains in darkness.

Female Society.—Nothing is better adapted to give the last polish to the education of a young man than the conversation of virtuous and accomplished women.—Their society serves to smooth the rough edges of our character, and to mellow our tempers. In short, the man who has never been acquainted with females of the better class is not only deprived of many of the purest pleasures, but also will have little success in social life; and I should not like to be connected by the bonds of friendship with the man who has a bad opinion and speaks ill of the female sex in general.

LOGIC.—A curious decision in the early part of Elizabeth's reign, is reported by Plowden, which we here notice, because it has been supposed to be the object of the ridicule of Shakspeare in the reasoning of the grave digger in Hamlet, upon the drowning of Ophelia.

Sir James Hales, a Judge of the Common Pleas, and his wife, were joint-tenants of a term for years. Sir James committed suicide, by drowning. On the argument that the term forfeited to the king by the felony, and not to his wife, Chief Justice Dyer said: 'The felony is attributed to the act, which act is always done by a living man, and in his life-time, as Brown, [one of the presiding Justices] said, for he said, Sir James Hales was dead: and how came he to his death? It may be answered, by drowning. And who drowned him? Sir James Hales. And when did he drown him? In his life-time. So that Sir James Hales being alive, caused Sir James Hales to die; and the act of the living man was the death of the dead man. And then for this offence it is reasonable to punish the living man who committed the offence, and not the dead man. But how can he be said to be punished alive, when the punishment comes after his death? Sir, this can be done no other way, but by divesting out of him, from the time of the act done in his life, which was the cause of his death, the title and property of those things which he had in his life-time."

FROM THE BEREAN.

I observe in the "Circular," a Trinitarian paper published in Wilmington, some "Remarks on a Letter from Elias Hicks to Dr. N. Shoemaker," by a writer over the signature of *Theophilus*. We are by no means surprised at the illiberal sentiments of this writer; the character of the paper in which they appear is a sufficient apology for his "Remarks." It was originally a plant of a narrow sectarian character, and, as might have been expected, has been remarkable for its uncharitable fruits.

He begins by telling his readers that he is "authorized to conclude that this *most dangerous*, because most popular man, holds unworthy and degrading views of the holy Scriptures—denies the fall of man—the divinity of Christ—the reality of his propitiation for the sins of the world—and propagates other doctrines, subversive of the very foundation of Christianity—in other words, he is an Unitarian."

Now what are we to think of the character of this writer, who at the very time he would make us believe that he was concerned for the interests of that religion which teaches "not to bear false witness against a neighbor," has, in one short paragraph, made *five* charges against Elias Hick, not one of which is true!

It is not my intention to enter into a discussion of these charges—to fill the columns of the Berean with a controversy which is now in abler hands—but in a brief manner to shew that the difference which subsists between E. Hicks and those who oppose him, does not arise from any disregard on his part to the doctrines of the old and new Testaments—and from any disbelief of their authenticity, but from a different mode of understanding them.

The ground then of this difference is precisely the same on which all the sects in Christendom differ from each other. They all claim Scripture authority for their respective doctrines and opinions: So does Elias Hicks! They all take the liberty to put their own constructions on the text: So does Elias Hicks! They all suppose they have discovered the genuine meaning of the Scripture writers: So does Elias Hicks!—What ground then, has this writer for charging Elias Hicks with holding "unworthy and degrading views of the holy Scriptures?" Not any better than Elias Hicks has for charging him and his Trinitarian brethren, with holding degrading views of the same writings!—irrational notions of the Divine nature!

That Elias Hicks "denies the fall of man," is a bare unsupported assertion, and wholly untrue.—He admits that Adam and Eve by disobedience fell from their holy, innocent, paradisical state—and he also admits that every son and daughter of the primogenitors of mankind, who disobey the commands of a holy God, fall in the same way.—He admits that "in Adam all die;" that is in *sin or disobedience*, every transgressor falls, as Adam did, from the favour of God into the death of sin; from which he cannot recover himself, but must be, and is, wholly indebted for restoration to "the Second Adam, the Lord from heaven, the quickening Spirit"—in other words to CHRIST, who is "God manifest in the flesh,"—"to the only wise God our Saviour."

That "he denies the divinity of Christ," is equally untrue. No man more fully acknowledges it. He not only admits that Christ did come in the flesh, and in that manifestation performed those "mighty works" recorded of him; but that "Christ

is come in the flesh"—according to that excellent testimony, 1 John, iv. 2. "*Every spirit that confesseth that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh, is of God*" —and according to the testimony of the Apostle Paul, that Christ is "the Wisdom of God, and the power of God," is "*God manifest in the flesh.*"

Now no plainer confession to the *divinity of Christ* can possibly be made, than this is. If Christ is "God manifest in the flesh," then is Christ God —and, if God is *divine*, which the opposers of Elias Hicks will not I presume deny, then Christ is *divine*—and then, here is a full and unequivocal acknowledgment to *the divinity of Christ.*

And this is plain Scripture doctrine—easily understood; stript indeed of the absurdities and mysteries of the Athanasian scheme, but sanctioned by the experience of every true Christian. "That which may be known of God," said the Apostle, "is manifest in *man*, for God hath shewed it unto him"—and that which is *not* known of God, by his own *manifestation in the soul*, is no *knowledge* of God —it is a mere *opinion or notion of him*, derived from books or men—and is of no value to its possessor —no more than a notion of light is to the man born blind!

The next charge against Elias Hicks is that "he denies the *reality* of Christ's *propitiation* for the sins of the world!" A charge without the least foundation, and most obviously false. Nothing can more exactly express the views of Elias Hicks, on the nature of Christ's propitiatory office, than the text of the apostle, "And he [Christ] *is the propitiation* for *our* sins, and *not for ours only*, but also for the sins of *the whole world.*" But here lies the difference between Elias Hicks and his opponents: The latter contend that the *propitiation* has been effected by what Christ *did*, during his appearance in the flesh, *near two thousand years ago!* The former contends, in the language of the apostle, that "he *is* the propitiation"—that he *is now the propitiation*—that at this very moment, Christ, in every obedient and faithful soul, *is doing* his *propitiatory work*—is *reconciling us to God—destroying the enmity*—and, by his sanctifying power, *bringing us into union with the divine nature.*

And this also is plain Scripture doctrine. It is found true *in the experience of every living member of Christ.* We need not run to books, for a proof of it—it needs no learned comment to illustrate it —it requires no priest to explain it!—and indeed this is one of the greatest objections to it. It is too *simple* to please the *metaphysical taste* of the theologian—it is too *practical* to meet the approbation of the *theorist*—and finally, it is too *mortifying to corrupted human nature* to be embraced by those who *hate the cross of Christ.*

The last charge against Elias Hicks in the passage I have quoted, is of a general nature. It is that "he propagates other doctrines subversive of the *very foundation* of Christianity." It is easy to make *general charges.* The present one is bare assertion—*mere ipse dixit*; and merits no other reply, than a bare denial. *It is false.*

But what is "the *foundation* of Christianity?"—Is it the Athanasian creed? Is it Tritheism? Is it the doctrine of three persons in one God? By our author's dislike of *Unitarianism*, we may fairly presume he does not relish the doctrine of an undivided Deity. His God is *compounded*—made up of *three persons! One of them* becomes *offended*, *another rises to appease him*, and offers to die for that purpose. Now this scheme involves absurdities! It supposes that God is a being like ourselves changeable in his nature—at one time *wrathful*—at another *merciful*—whereas, in plain Scripture language, "he is God, and changeth not"—the "same to-day, yesterday, and forever."—"God is love"—"God is light, and in him is no darkness at all"—one changeless fountain of Love and Light. The darkness is in us—the wrath is in us—the wrath is in man; and this darkness and this wrath must be removed from the soul, by the introduction of Light and love—and this is the great purpose of Christ's coming—"I am come that they might have life." "He that dwelleth in love, dwelleth in God and God in him." In this happy state, we come to know the Gospel *propitiation*—*the real Christian atonement*—*the cleansing blood* of Christ.—For "if ye walk in the light, as God is in the light, we have fellowship one with another, and the *blood* of Jesus Christ his Son, *cleanseth* you from all sin."

Our author, after making *five false charges* against Elias Hicks, comes to the following conclusion: "He is an *Unitarian.*"

An UNITARIAN, in the most extensive sense of the term, is any one who believes in *one God*—one eternal, holy, *infinite spirit*—one *undivided, uncompounded* Deity! Oh! what a *dangerous belief* is this! How "subversive of the very foundation of Christianity!" (The author ought to have said of TRINITARIANISM!)—"Christians ought to abhor this doctrine"—"When a Church ceases to contend earnestly for TRINITARIANISM, which was the 'faith once delivered to the saints'"—when Christians bid a man "God speed," who does not bring with him the doctrine of *three Gods*—when a man preaches any other Gospel than that of Athanasius—he must be corrupt indeed!!!

"We are glad therefore," says Theophilus, "to see the testimony of Anna Braithwaite, Ann Shipley and Joseph Whitall, against such awful corruptions and misrepresentations of the truth." In other words, "We are glad therefore to see Anna Braithwaite, Ann Shipley and Joseph Whitall, receding from genuine Quakerism, and approaching the reformed churches"—we are glad to see them embracing the Trinitarian scheme!!! PENN.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Printers—I noticed in your paper of last Saturday, a piece signed "J. Grout," criticising on Mr. Brown's Grammar, &c. So far as Mr. Brown is concerned, I shall say nothing, not being acquainted with the Grammar of which he speaks—every attempt, however, to improve the language, or facilitate the learner, by improving the mode of its instruction, is certainly laudable in itself, but if in this, errors are committed, it is but a justice due to the public that they should be pointed out.

I agree with Mr. G. that *either* will distribute *one* of *two thousand*, indifferently, as well as of *two individuals*; though I am aware that this is contrary to what is laid down in books; but books should never prevail over common sense.

But what harm could possibly arise, if this word should be invariably written ehur? It would fix the pronunciation, and prevent it being pronounced ihur, giving the *e* the same sound they have in *bright*, as it is sometimes pronounced; at the same time its meaning would be as well understood.

What have the common people to do with Etymology? They know nothing about it; neither can it be of any possible use to them. It is enough for them to know the meaning of words, and how they should be pronounced, and this they always learn first in their own language, without tracing it to any foreign derivation. Not more than one out of ten, therefore, have any use for etymology, and ninety-nine out of every hundred would do very well without it. Why, then, should we burthen the memories of the whole community with that which can be of no use to any except the philologist? Let the grammarian learn, that ehur in the new orthography is the same as *ether* in the old, (and so with every other word, which will be putting to greater burden upon him than what is now put upon every one,) and then he will have all the benefits of Etymology that any one can now enjoy. A KNELAND.

The American squadron in the Mediterranean is to consist of the ship of the line North Carolina, frigate Constitution, corvette Cyane, the sloops of war Erie and Ontario, and schooner Nonsuch; and will be under the command of Commodore Rogers, who has been for several years past the president of the board of navy commissioners.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The packet ship Cadmus, Capt. Allyn, which vessel brought out Gen. La Fayette, has returned from another visit to Havre. Capt. A visited the family of the General at La Grange, a short time previous to his sailing, and found them all well.

The Journal des Debats remarks, that Turkey has never encountered similar dissensions—surprisings things will be published in a few days.

Mr. Faumleroy, the banker, who had been detected in forging to a large amount, has been tried at the Old Bailey, and sentenced to be executed.

We understand, says Galignani's Messenger, the cause of the Dutchess of Berry being absent from St. Denis on the day of the late King's interment, is a point of etiquette, according to which Princesses never enter the place where their consorts are buried.

The Dublin Star says, that a seat in Parliament is to be procured for Mr. Colbett, as the advocate of emancipation, the expense to be paid out of the Catholic rent.

It is the intention of the Catholic Association to have their general petition ready to be presented by Sir Francis Burdett, on the opening day of Parliament, and to pour in three or four petitions every week during the session.

All the letters from Spain contain afflicting news—they speak of nothing but arrests, condemnations and executions. Fifteen superior officers of the constitutional army, who had capitulated, were in a chapel at Corunna, awaiting the hour of punishment. General Contreras, ex general of Galicia, who had distinguished himself very much by his spirit of moderation, had been arrested. He is said to be implicated in the war of Cruz.

The authorities of Bilboa have done giving passports, otherwise emigration would have left the city quite deserted. The commerce of Saint Andero has been quite destroyed, by the numerous captures made by the Colombian privateers about Cuba.

From the shores of the Danube, October 21.—The latest news from the Archipelago, furnishes reason to relieve, that the cause of Greece is secure. It is asserted, that a great power has declared in their favour, and that important events will take place next spring.

The Paris Constitutionnel says, the interior situation of France presents a singular phenomenon—a nation, fatigued with civil discords, rallying around the throne as a point of juncture for all interests, and a ministry terrified at this union, betraying its regrets at an event which diffuses joy among all good citizens.

The publishers of the novels and tales of the Great *Known Unknown* of the North, had their periodical private sale of books, at the Albion Tavern, on Friday, the 22d of October, when Tales of the Crusaders, by the author of Waverly and Ivanhoe, were offered to the trade, and about 5800 copies were purchased by the booksellers in London only. The work was to be published in November.

A German Explanation of the Deluge—M. Charpier, a corresponding member of the Society of the Friends of Nature at Frankfort, has published a memoir to prove that the deluge was occasioned by the fall of the seas of another planet upon ours; and that the terrestrial matter of that broke-up-world, falling on our globe, formed our mountains, &c.

In answer to the objection that Moses has not alluded to this explanation of the formation of our mountains, he supposes that "the patriarch King was shut up in the ark with his family, where, as may be well imagined, he had work enough on his hands, and was so fully employed, that he had no time to observe this important event, and the weather was so terrible that he could not learn what was passing out of doors."

GREENLAND.—In the last volume of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Sciences at Copenhagen, is a paper founded on the researches of some travellers who had recently visited Greenland, which corrects an error hitherto entertained by several learned natural philosophers, namely, that Greenland possesses only twenty-four kinds of plants perfectly organized. It is now well established, that there are above two hundred kinds of plants in that country.

CAIRO, August 15.—The plague begins to lose its malignity—nineteen thousand persons have died of it between the commencement of March and the 13th of June, among them were many Franks. The Pacha has been all the time at Alexandria, in quarantine, and the principal persons of the city followed his example. The Turks begin to forget their fatalism, and take precautions against the disease.

Earthquake.—Recent accounts from Europe state that a severe earthquake has been experienced at Jerusalem, which has shaken down the celebrated Mosque of Omar, and reduced to ruins the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. A great part of the city is reported to have been destroyed, but nothing is said with respect to the lives of the inhabitants.

The latest London papers state, that Henry Fauncleroy, the London banker, has received the sentence of death for his crimes. It may be well, therefore, briefly to recapitulate his history as a culprit. From the testimony, it appeared to be confirmed, that his whole life had been one scene of extravagance and of gambling, and that he was one of those men whom Providence has cursed with strong nerves and contempt of public opinion. He maintained three establishments, one of which for his wife, with whom he never lived. Having been compelled to marry her by her relatives, he left her the moment they departed from the church. Another of his establishments was called his mansion, and a third an establishment for another lady. The banking house of March & Co of which he was a partner, became bankrupts in consequence of his conduct, and several meetings of the commissioners on their affairs had been held, and the examination developed new items of extravagance. He was confined in the house of correction, and on the 2d of October had his second examination before justice Conant, when ample evidence of other very extensive forgeries was produced, and his guilt and fate appeared certain. At his examination he observed a strict silence, and never altered the position he first took at the table during the whole of it. His countenance betrayed a total indifference to the whole proceeding. The forgery of the power of attorney by which he was enabled to sell 40,000 pounds of three per cents, the property of the widow and children of W. Baillie, was first proved. He was enabled to commit these forgeries by having been entrusted with Goodchild & Home, as one of the trustees of the stocks, and authorised to receive the dividends which he was very punctual in paying. His own name was signed and properly witnessed; but the names of the other two and the owners of the stock were forged, as also the attestation of the witnesses to their signature. Another forgery proved was for 17,000 pounds of 3 per cents, and two others for 5,000 pounds each, 3 per cents, were the property of Misses Frances and Eliza W Young, sisters of the lady to whom he was married, and refused to live with. The young ladies in giving their testimony were deeply affected. Evidence of his taking the forged powers of attorney to the transfer office was also adduced. He was then reconducted to the house of correction, where he was to continue constantly watched by two officers, till a week before the ensuing Old Bailey sessions, when he was to be committed to Newgate for trial. His counsel was to be allowed free access to him. The keeper of the house of correction remarked, that the prisoner appeared to be wonderfully at ease, to eat and sleep well, and that his spirits were not at any time depressed. Many of the persons injured by him had expressed a repugnance to prosecute him; but the Bank of England had published a determination not to be responsible to any person who held back from the prosecution. The fate of this luxurious, wealthy and wretched man, excites universal attention.

His forgeries have been very numerous, and of such a daring nature, as to have been capable of full proof. On entering his prison, the Justice exclaimed, "You are the banker from Bernet's street, an't you?" "Yes, replied the prisoner, I am that unfortunate person, sir," "Oh, then, rejoined the magistrate, you had better look to your soul! look to your bible—read your bible!" On being informed by Mr Conant, the examining magistrate, that he regretted the insult being offered, he replied, "I thank you: I was no otherwise insulted, than by the person's coming into my room, and addressing me without my consent, but, perhaps, I ought not to complain of any thing." His income from his banking concerns has been at least 15000 pounds a year; and yet the means he has fraudulently acquired are said to be little short of half a million.

A Cabinet Council is stated to have been held in Paris, at which the King presided, to take into consideration the following question, whether the treaty entered into between the United States and France, in 1822, providing that no additional duty should be imposed on the vessels of either nation, exceeding twenty francs per ton, should be preserved. This treaty was to continue until October last, and still longer, unless six months previous notice of an intention to abandon it was given by either party. Nothing of this kind has taken place, and our President in his message informs Congress that the treaty has since remained and still continues in force. But Mr. Monroe further informs congress, that, "At the time when that convention was concluded, many interesting subjects were left unsettled, and particularly our claim to indemnity for spoliations which were committed on our commerce in the late wars. For these interests and claims, it was in the contemplation of the parties to make provision at a subsequent day, by a more comprehensive and definitive treaty. The object has been duly attended to since, by the Executive, but as yet it has not been accomplished. It is hoped that a favorable opportunity will present itself for opening a negociation, which may embrace and arrange all existing differences, and every other concern, in which they have a common interest, upon the accession of the present King of France, an event which has occurred since the close of the last session of Congress."

PERU—A GALLANT AFFAIR.

The Baltimore Federal Gazette contains the translation of an interesting letter, dated off Callao, July 17, giving the particulars of a gallant exploit of the patriot blockading squadron, under Admiral Guise.

"The Admiral despatched Capt. Robertson, accompanied by Capt. Fleiman, and Lieut. Sullmans, of his vessel, with one hundred and twenty five men, in nine boats, to take or destroy as many of the enemy's vessels as were in Callao. At his entrance he was opposed by more than one thousand soldiers and marines in the vessels, and fifteen hundred artillerists who manned the batteries of the Castles, and kept up a tremendous fire on our men. Notwithstanding this they effected the object of the enterprise by destroying and taking the following vessels:—The President of 20 guns—burnt; Juanna Gordon, flag-ship—taken; Perla, formerly of Chili—taken; a Brigantine, name unknown—taken; a large vessel, name unknown—burnt.

The Protector, the Congress and the Macedonian were employed in diverting the attention of the batteries, but almost all the fire of the latter were directed towards the brave men charged with the destruction of the vessels. When captain Robertson returned, we found he had three men killed and twelve wounded, one of whom since died. We had also one officer killed, named Thomas Williams, a Lieutenant of marines, and the clerk of the captain of the Congress, both mortally wounded."

Accounts from Brazil state, that after the capture of Pernambuco, some of the leaders of the insurrection were executed, and other distinguished citizens of the place were obliged to flee to avoid the same fate. The squadron of Lord Cochrane proceeded from Pernambuco to Maranham and Para, to reduce those places to the authority of the Emperor.

On the 4th ult. the President of Mexico published, by order, a decree of the Sovereign Congress, which authorised him to receive proposals *for cutting upon a communication between the two oceans by the isthmus of Tehuantepec*, and for rendering navigable the rivers of Aivarado, Panuco, Bravo del Norte, Santiago, and Colorado, of the West. The proposals must be submitted within eight months from the 4th ult. The enterprize of thus uniting the Pacific and Atlantic is of the greatest importance.

FROM LA GUAYRA.—The fast sailing schooner Alicranna, captain Southcomb, arrived at Baltimore from La Guayra, brings information, that a French brig of war had arrived at La Guayra, to demand satisfaction of the government for an insult offered one of the vessels of war of that nation. The Venezuela, (captain Chitty,) a Colombian corvette, while cruizing off Carthagena, fell in with the French brig of war Gazelle, bound to Martinique; and not liking her appearance, ordered the captain on board, with his papers, with which he complied without the least resistance, although of equal force; but on his arrival at Martinique he was broke and expelled the navy. A French fleet was expected at La Guayra, to inquire further into the business.—The markets at La Guayra were never known to be so glutted with American produce, owing to the numerous arrivals from the United States and St. Thomas. The supply of flour on hand was 4500 barrels. A gentleman who came home in the Alicranna, states, that the authorities at La Guayra and Caraccas refused to give the satisfaction demanded by the captain of the French brig of war, and that he had sailed from La Guayra, declaring that he would bring a fleet to enforce the demand. The Columbian authorities alleged that captain Chitty had made a sufficient apology when he said to the captain of the "Gazelle"—"Now that I see who you are, I regret having subjected you to this inconvenience."

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

[Compiled for the Saturday Evening Post.]

Samuel P. Garrigues has been appointed, by the Mayor, High Constable, in the place of Wm. Haines, resigned.

On Monday, when the Mail Stages from New York for Philadelphia, had arrived within two miles of Frankford, the horses took fright at *an elephant* which was passing along the road, and upset the carriage. Six passengers who were within escaped without serious injury; but the carriage was so materially damaged, that the contractor was forced to take on the Mail in a dearborn.

The Powder Mill in Lee, Massachusetts, owned by Messrs. Merill and Hoyt, was blown up on Tuesday week and three men were badly burnt. Loss of property not great.

At Mount Pleasant, West Chester, N. Y. on Sunday last, the wife of Mr John Davids, was burnt to death by falling into the fire while she was in a state of intoxication.

We understand the Connecticut river is frozen over as far down as Middletown.

Commodore Rogers has resigned his situation in the Navy Board, and assumed the command of the line of battle ship North Carolina.

A medical school has been established at Washington, in connexion with the college called the Columbian, of which the Rev. Dr. Staughton is President. The medical professors are five in number.

General La Fayette has postponed his intended visit to the southern states until February or March next.

On the 14th ult. two young men, sons of Mr. Shower, of Franklin, Ohio, went into the woods to hunt deer. After some time, one of them being absent in the brush, the other seeing something move, thought it to be a deer; he fired, and on approaching the spot, found his brother a corpse.

Captain Bainbridge and Capt. Steward, of the Navy of the United States, are at present on a visit to the Seat of Government.

A letter from Cadiz, dated the 10th of October, states that Mr. Isnardi, who had been appointed Spanish minister to this country, died suddenly when he was about to set out from Madrid for Cadiz in order to embark on his mission.

The Quebec papers inform us that there are now twenty-one ships, mostly of a large class, building in the vicinity of that port, and that a twin ship to the celebrated Columbus, is building on the island of Orleans, a few miles below the city.

Mrs. DECATUR has presented to congress a memorial claiming compensation for property lost in the blowing up of the Philadelphia frigate at Tripoli.

The keeper of a hotel in Washington advertises that, at his Refectory, "the man of Massachusetts needs not hesitate to call for a pumpkin pie; the Virginian for his favourite bacon, nor the Pennsylvanian for his cauliflough."

In the case of Clarke vs. the Corporation of Washington, recently tried at Alexandria, and mentioned in our last paper, a new trial has been prayed, on the ground that the verdict of the Jury was directly opposite to the law, as laid down by the Court.

The Baltimore papers state that the Agent of the government of Mexico, has contracted with two shipwrights in that city for the building of two frigates.

The estimate of the appropriations necessary for every branch of the naval service, for the ensuing year, is two million, two hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars.

The Notes of the Carlisle Bank are received on deposit at the Bank of the United States.

On the 9th inst. Mrs. J. Mair, of Niagara, died by suffocation, in consequence of placing a kettle of coals in her bed room.

Washington, December 22.—Gen. La Fayette, with his Son and Secretary, returned to this City yesterday afternoon, from his visit to Annapolis, escorted by Capt. *Selby's* troop of Anne Arundel cavalry, and accompanied by Messrs. Kent and Mitchell, of the House of Representatives of the United States, and by Col. Howard, of the Senate of Maryland, and Col. Chambers, of the House of Delegates of that state. The General was treated with the most marked respect and hospitality by the Legislature of Maryland, assembled at Annapolis, as well as by the inhabitants of that ancient metropolis, and he returns highly gratified with his visit. He spent last evening, by previous appointment, with the Mayor of the City and his lady, in company with a very numerous and brilliant assemblage of the officers of our Government, citizens, and strangers, including the French Legation, and other foreigners of distinction.

A rumor originated in a New York paper some days ago, and has had general circulation, that, after the expiration of his present term of public service, our venerable President, Mr. Monroe, intended to take up his residence in the city of New York. Not crediting the rumor, we did not copy it. The New York American, duly authorized, now assures the public that the rumor is without foundation, and that, "after the expiration of his present term, he will retire to his farm in Loudoun county, Virginia, about thirty miles from Washington, where, with the exception of occasional visits to his friends, he will spend the remainder of his days."

The Committees of New York and Philadelphia appointed by a meeting of Mechanics and Manufacturers of both places for the exhibition of domestic fabrics at Washington, have on consultation assigned the 20th day of February next for the commencement of this exhibition. They charge five per cent. on goods unsold, and seven and a half per cent. in case of a sale, commission and guarantee. It is not, however, the intention to make any speculation on the business; and when the accounts shall be closed these charges shall be rateably reduced, should they be found more than sufficient to defray expenses.

On the 21st ult. (Sabbath day,) two brothers, David and Jonas Goughonour, of Conemaugh township, Pa. went on a hunting excursion, taking different routes. David saw an object at a distance which he supposed to be a deer—he fired, and the fatal ball passed through his brother, who was dead when he arrived at the spot. But a few weeks previous, in the same township, a man was committed to prison, charged with shooting at one of Christian Horner's sons on the Sabbath day.

DARING ROBBERY.—On Saturday morning last, a ruffian entered the office of Mr. Gassner, broker, in Chatham street, New York, and asked a lad, whom Mr. G. had left in his office while he stepped out on business, if a bank bill he then exhibited was counterfeit, and while the boy was examining the bill, threw sand in his eyes, then knocked him down with a club, and instantly seized a trunk, containing money to the amount of $14,000, and paper valued at $10,000 more, and immediately decamped. Police officers forthwith pursued him, and found the trunk empty at Corlaer's Hook. By ten o'clock the lad, who was very badly wounded, so far came to, as to be able to describe the ruffian, and two persons were soon arrested, but neither was recognised by the boy as the perpetrator of the nefarious act.

A DREADFUL SITUATION.

Much sensibility is expressed as to the distressing and miserable situation in which the Governor of Kentucky is placed by the conduct of his son. He is committed to prison and under violent presumptions, accused of MURDER in the first degree. On looking at the Constitution of Kentucky, we find that the Governor of that State is entrusted with the sole power, "to grant reprieves and pardons, except in cases of Impeachment." How deplorable will be the situation of the father, if the Governor shall be called upon to sign the death warrant of his son. Without the public, powerful and pressing considerations which moved Brutus, Governor D'Isha is likely to be placed in nearly the same trying and heart-rending situation. He cannot now resign, because to resign would be to prejudge his son's guilt, by presuming his conviction, which is the only thing which can compel him to act upon the case. His situation is indeed heart-rending and most pitiable.

By a report of the auditor general of Pennsylvania, it appears that the receipts into the state treasury for the year ending on the 30th of November, 1824, with the balance on hand at the end of the previous financial year, amounted to 711,454 75 cents, and that the expenditures were 684,781 dollars 85 cents; leaving a balance in the treasury, on the first instant, of 26,582 dollars 89 cents. Of the receipts, the auction commissions and duties, amounted to 72,406 dollars 64 cents.

Just before Wellington, the murderer of Mr. Bousall, was hung he delivered the following words with much firmness:—"I have heard it said that no Innocent Man was ever executed in this country, but it will lose its honor to day."—He then sang a Hymn and told the Sheriff he had nothing more to say. A full confession of his, is about to be published, detailing his crimes from the age of 15 to 41. Its authenticity is certified by the Sheriff of Delaware county, and other respectable gentlemen, who were present when [illegible] taken down. Wellington, in the [illegible] terms declared, that on the night of the murder he was not in company with either [illegible] or Bois; nor did he know where they were that night. He admitted that he [illegible] ten dollar counterfeit Note which was [illegible] have been taken from Mr. Bousall's [illegible] the murder; that it was in his possession [illegible] he forgot it on the road where he [illegible] lieves it was picked up by Bois. [illegible] Wellington was executed, a letter was [illegible] to him by Labbe, who is now in Chester [illegible] charged as one of the murderers of Mr. Bousall, in which he, in the most earnest and solemn manner called upon Wellington, as he would shortly appear before the judgment seat of God, to tell the truth. In reply to this letter, Wellington explicitly declared that he knew nothing of [illegible] where Labbe was on the night of the murder, and solemnly avers that he was not with him.

Congress seem disposed to adopt a decided course of conduct with regard to the Creeks and all the other Indian tribes under their jurisdiction—to allow them a tract of country to be purchased by the United States, and settled by the Indian emigrants. This is, perhaps, the only plan that can be taken to save this unhappy race of men from utter extirpation. If the Creeks will accede to this measure, they will put themselves under the protection of the United States, and may henceforth realize what appears to be at present the great object of their ambition, to form an independent government of their own. They are already rapidly in cultivation, and they compare favorably as to civilization as approaching when their Republic shall be admitted as a distinct branch of our national family. Their language possesses nothing to reprobate the hissing character of the Indian dialect. They have translated many of the psalms into the Cherokee language, which they sing with much animation. Both humanity and literature, have been turned with considerable attention to the improvement and civilization of the Indian race: we certainly owe them a debt which it becomes us to pay in other coin than that of extirpation.

Indian Robbery.—Mr. Wm. Gross who resides at St. Louis a short time since, from post Jefferson, states, that in descending the Des Moines rapids, his boat struck a rock, when he was compelled to unload a part of his freight consisting of lead which was piled up in the stern, with the U. S. flag flying over it showing the place, intending to send small boats from the foot of the Rapids after passing with the large one; that on the morning (on the same evening) they discovered that both flag and lead had been stolen by a party of Sack Indians, then encamped near the place, who no doubt saw the lead deposited.

NARROW ESCAPE.

On the 12th Sept. last, Mr. John Ellis of Mercer, Pa. a celebrated hunter, being on a hunting expedition on Moose river, had a very extraordinary and dangerous encounter with a Moose. While employed in taking muskrats from his traps, he heard a loud cracking of the brush on the opposite side of the river, which he supposed was caused by a carabou; seizing his gun he immediately ran to his birch and proceeded to the spot where the noise was heard. On his approaching the animal he retreated, and was followed by Mr. Ellis ten or fifteen rods, when it took to the river. He soon discovered the animal to be a very large bull moose, and immediately returned to his canoe, which was about fifty rods below where the moose entered the river, and started in pursuit of him. Being by great exertions approached within six or eight rods of him, he levelled his gun and fired, and the shot taking effect the moose made for the shore. Ascending a low pine bank he proceeded about fifty rods into an alder swail, tearing every thing before him as he went with his huge horns. Mr. Ellis remained in his canoe till the noise ceased, when having reloaded he proceeded in search of him. The moose was soon come up with, and rather unexpectedly, Mr. E. having approached within twenty or thirty feet of the enraged animal before he discovered him:—*He instantly fired*; but being somewhat agitated, by suddenly finding himself so near the moose and the threatening posture which he assumed, missed his object the ball entering a small tree which intervened between them; whereupon the moose immediately made at him with desperate fury, taking him between his horns, one of which entered his clothes near the waistband of his pantaloons in front, and passed out near his chin and the other at the small of his back taking the skin in its course. While in this dangerous and critical situation, suspended eight or nine feet in the air, the moose made four or five bounds with him, clearing a rod or more at a leap, when his clothes giving away, he fell to the ground. The moose passed over him without striking him, and after going fifteen or twenty rods fell and expired. Mr. Ellis received considerable injury, but trifling to what might have been expected from the circumstances in which he was placed.

FAMILY OF GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

General La Fayette has one son and two daughters; the son, George Washington La Fayette, is now in this country; the daughters are madame Maubourg, and madame Lasteyne.

Mrs. Maubourg has three daughters—Mrs. Digode, Misses Louise and Jenny Maubourg.

Mrs. Lasteyne has three daughters—named Paulina, Melanie and Octavia; and one son, named Jules.

George Washington La Fayette has three daughters, named Natolia, Matilda, and Clementina; and two sons named Oscar and Edmond.

Mrs. Bigode has two daughters, Georgiana and Gabriella.

These all reside at the hospitable mansion of La Grange, and we are informed, are dependent for their support on the limited income of the farm.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, December 21.

GRATITUDE TO LA FAYETTE.—The Senate, according to the order of the day, took up the bill making provision for General La Fayette; and no amendment being proposed thereto, the bill was read a third time, and the question put on its final passage, when the vote stood as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barbour, Bouligny, Brandt, Chandler, Clayton, Dickerson, Eaton, Jackson, Johnson of Ky. Johnston of Lou. Kelly, King of Ala. King of N. Y. Knight, Lanman, Lloyd of Md. Lloyd of Mass. Edwards, Elliott, Findlay, Gaillard, Hayne, Holmes of Maine, Holmes of Miss. Lowrie, M'Lean, Mills, Palmer, Parrot, Seymour, Smith, Talbot, Taylor, Thomas, Van Beuren, Van Dyke, Williams.

NAYS—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Brown, Cobb, Macon, Noble, Ruggels.

So the bill was passed, and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

It may be necessary to state, that the provisions of the bill, as passed by the Senate, allow the General the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, and one entire township of land, to be chosen out of any of the public lands. The bill is in the following words:

A Bill making provision for General La Fayette.

Be it enacted, That the sum of two hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby granted to Major General La Fayette, in compensation for his important services and expenditures during the American revolution, and that, for this purpose, a stock to that amount be issued in his favour, dated the 4th of July, 1824, bearing an annual interest of six per centum, payable quarter yearly, and redeemable on the 31st of December, 1834.

Sect. 2. And be it further enacted, That one complete and entire township of land be, and the same is hereby granted to the said Major

neral La Fayette, and that the President of the United States be authorised to cause the said ownship to be located on any of the public ds which remain unsold, and that patents be ued to General La Fayette for the same.

December 24.

Mr. Dominique Bouligny, appointed a senator the legislature of the state of Louisiana, to sup- the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Henry Johnson, appeared, was qualified and k his seat.

Mr. Findlay presented the memorial of the pre- nt and directors of the Chesapeake and Dela- re Canal company, praying the aid of the U. tes in accomplishing the objects of the compa- by a subscription to the capital stock thereof; ich was referred to the select committee on ds and canals.

Mr. Barbour submitted the following, which was en up and agreed to:

Resolved, That the President of the United es be requested to cause to be communicated the senate, such information as he may possess, l which may be safely communicated, relative the piracies referred to in his message, and the ans heretofore adopted by the executive for eir suppression; and that the President be also quested to state the additional means necessary d expedient to be intrusted to the executive for e suppression of the same."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Dec. 21.

The committee on that part of the President's essage relating to General La Fayette, reported is day an allowance of 200,000 dollars, and a ownship of land. The bill was taken up on the otion of Mr. Randolph, and some inquiry made to the nature of the grant, whether it was to understood as a gratuity, or as a compensation. r. Randolph, who was expected to give the in- rmation, remained mute after various intimations at the house expected the information. A very rge majority were evidently for the bill; but in courteous disposition to those who wanted infor- ation, it was laid on the table, and will probably taken up again in a day or so.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburg, Dec. 18.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. F. Smith, om the committee on so much of the Governor's essage as relates to General La Fayette, report- d the following resolutions:

The committee to whom was referred so much f the Governor's message as relates to the dis- inguished friend of our country, General La Fay- tte, recommend the adoption of the following re- olutions:

The senate and house of representatives of the ommonwealth of Pennsylvania, entertaining the most exalted opinion of the disinterested patriot- sm evinced, and the signal services performed, n our revolutionary struggle, by General La Fay- tte, the early and distinguished friend and bene- factor of their country, and the firm and consistent companion of civil liberty, and participating in those feelings of affection and esteem which have animated the people of the whole union on his arrival in the United States; and desirous that the gratitude the nation should be extended to him in a manner correspondent to the important services rendered and the generous sacrifices made by him, in securing the independence of the United States:

Resolved, That any provision tendered to him by the national legislature, which shall correspond with the sentiments and be worthy of the character of the American people, will meet the cordial approbation of the legislature of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the Governor transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to the senators and representatives of Pennsylvania in the congress of the United States.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to invite General La Fayette to visit the seat of Government of Pennsylvania, and to express to him the high satisfaction his presence would afford to the representatives of this commonwealth.

Similar resolutions were reported to the senate.

Mr. Mahany reported a bill repealing the first section of the act of the 28th of March 1819, that authorized the joining in one action of the drawer and endorser of promissory notes and bills of exchange and drafts.

Mr. Meredith read a bill limiting the time for which judgements shall be a lien on real estate, and suits may be brought against sureties of public officers, and for other purposes.

Mr. Kane, in the house of representatives of this state, reported a bill to prevent the unequal distribution of insolvents' estates. This bill makes void all assignments with preferences, but authorizes assignments of the whole estate of a debtor, stipulating for release, under certain limitations.—It is the order of the day, for the third Thursday of January.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, in Convention, have spent two days more in fruitless attempts to elect a Senator in the place of Mr. Lowrie. The candidates in nomination have been reduced to seven, but the Convention were as wide of a choice as ever. Mr. Gallatin was continued as a candidate through several ballotings, (commencing on the first day,) but receiving only one vote each time, his name was withdrawn. The Convention adjourned to meet on the 3d Monday of January next.

Legislature of New-Jersey.

The house of representatives of New Jersey has rejected the bills for establishing a bank at Powles Hook, for the incorporating of the Lombard and Protection Company, for the Orange Bank of Essex, for the Rahway Bank, for the New Brunswick Banking Insurance Company, and for uniting the two canals into one charter with a capital of six millions. The bill for making the Delaware and Passaic canal has again been reported, for incorporating a company with a capital of 1,000,000; and the bill for incorporating the New Jersey canal company, to make the Raritan and Delaware canal with a capital of 800,000 dollars has been read a second time. The bill for the support of poor debtors, while actually locked up in prison, has been voted out of the house, while debtors are left in prison to get their bread as they can.

The Legislature of New Jersey will rise on the 28th instant.

Green-Room Intelligence.

Our information from the westward does not afford us an opportunity of answering the queries of a correspondent respecting theatricals in that quarter. We shall keep an eye to his wishes, however; and whenever there are any particulars received that may be considered worthy of note, they shall be given with pleasure.

Mr Cooper appeared at our theatre, for the first time this season, last evening, in the arduous and noble character of Virginius. To-night he takes the part of Selim, in the new piece of the Bride of Abydos. Major Stevens was well received in the tragedy of Tom Thumb, on Tuesday night. He is but 37 inches in height, yet he performed his part most manfully.

Mr. Conway is playing at Charleston with great success. He has performed *Hamlet, Jaffier, Macbeth* and *Marcus Brutus*. The following just remarks upon his style of performance are taken from the Southern Patriot. The stock company in that city appears to be highly respectable in point of talents:—"This gentleman in Jaffier has kept the promise which his Hamlet held out to us. He developes new beauties, and exhibits more striking instances of the gradations of passion, his apparent identification of himself, in certain scenes, with the high minded but unfortunate Jaffier, evinced not only the highest proofs of mind, but an uncommon command of his physical powers. We have never witnessed finer specimens of *intellectual* acting, if we can so express ourselves, than Mr. Conway has treated us with in his two first performances. The imitative actor copies blemishes as well as beauties; the performer who does not merely mimic, but selects what is excellent in others and produces new combinations of his own—is of course *intellectual or inventive*. This is we think remarkable, as the characteristic of Mr. Conway. Mind pervades his whole performance. The predominant traits of character are never lost sight of, whether in bye-play, dialogue, or soliloquy, whilst the bursts of passion are tempered by the strictest judgment and chastity of manner. There were some scenes in his Jaffier that we never saw equalled in Charleston. The impression on the house was powerful—was irresistible. We have, for ourselves, never witnessed the passions so marked and discriminated in representation—the transitions from one class of emotions to a different class, so naturally preserved—the climax of feeling so gradually and powerfully wrought up, and the whole of Jaffier's character so developed and brought out. Mr. Conway's elocution, we think, the most perfect we have ever heard. His reading of Shakspeare, we should have before remarked, is truly classical and elegant."

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, December 25, 1824.

To Correspondents.

The poetical department of our next paper will be stored with a few of the choice effusions which we have been gathering on file; some of which, from their multiplicity, are likely to remain for a time longer. We should apologise for inattention to many pieces received, but in so doing we would only repeat, what is already known, that our columns are so well and abundantly stored with original poetry, we find it impossible to satisfy all the claims which are constantly pouring in upon us.

The next number of the Saturday Evening Post will commence a new series. The paper will then be enlarged to an imperial size, and will exhibit a specimen of the material for which we have regularly contracted, for the coming year. Having been furnished with a new set of types, and other improvements being contemplated, we shall, in the mechanical execution of our work, have nothing to fear from a comparison with the best printed daily papers in the city. From a knowledge of the support which we shall derive from the assistance of many friends and correspondents, independent of our own individual exertions, we flatter ourselves, the matter which shall be weekly laid before the public, will be such as to obtain for us an extension of the very liberal patronage already received. The primary object for enlarging the paper is, that it may continue to be sought after and read, for the variety of incident that it unfolds, and at the same time afford a vehicle for the dissemination of useful information in the shape of advertisements. There is no other print in this city that offers so many advantages to advertisers as ours—scarce three years have elapsed since its establishment, and we now circulate upwards of THREE THOUSAND papers, embracing in extent more particularly the surrounding country, as well as almost all parts of our union. The price of subscription will be continued at *two dollars* per year—payable in advance.

The December number of the Monthly Magazine made its appearance, rather unseasonably, the beginning of this week. We have not had leisure to peruse any part of it as yet; therefore, are not prepared to speak aught of its merits or demerits. Something was expected to have been said by the editor or publisher, regarding the alteration contemplated to take place in the work at the commencement of the new year; but, from the silence observed on the subject, we conclude our statement, made in a previous notice, to have been premature. The contents of the number are The Small Critics, Men and Manners, Provincial Literature, No. II, A Reverie, Prodagius Levamen, Mary Irvine, Family Pride, &c. Sketch of the celebrated Duchess of New Castle, Sacrament, Sabbath in the North of Ireland, Poor Jackson, Extraordinary instance of Maternal Presence of Mind, Remarks on the Moral Character of Lord Byron, Pride of Ancestry. There are four Poetical articles, comprising the Orphan Soldier's Tale, the Orphan Soldier's Song, Sonnet, Cathalore and an Irish Historical Tale. The concluding pages are occupied with a Retrospect of Politics, by Dr. M'Mercy.

The St. Cecelia Society gave a public practising on Thursday evening last, at the Musical Fund Society's Room. This room is in every respect suitable for the ordinary purposes for which it was designed, but the number who were anxious to gain admittance on the present occasion, far exceeded all previous calculation. At an early hour, every aperture within doors was completely occupied, and many who had feasted their imaginations, contemplating the treat which was preparing for them, were obliged to leave the place, without satisfying their strong and partial affections for the success of this first display of improvement which the Society have made. The science of music is gaining admirers. It is one which cannot fail to obtain a proper standing among the polite and fashionable acquirements of the present day. The zeal which is manifested by scientific professors, to cultivate a proper taste among our citizens, is truly commendable—its influence is great, and will prevail, notwithstanding the apathy which has been repeatedly shown towards exertions of the kind. The St Cecelia Society is not of twelve months standing, and yet it consists of upwards of one hundred and thirty ladies and gentlemen members. It was organized in February last, a constitution adopted, and Mr. Neagle appointed president—and ever since has been progressing in a most flourishing manner. The price of admission is four dollars per annum, payable quarterly. Stated rehearsals are held every Wednesday evening, at the Musical Fund Hall. Leader of the instrumental music, Mr. Hansen. Vocal conductor, Thomas Carr, Esq.

Ladies or gentlemen wishing to become members, can make application to Col. A. M. Prevost, president, 45 Walnut street; Mr. Bacon, treasurer, 30 South Fourth street; or B. W. Clark, secretary, corner of Front and Market streets. The style and chaste execution of the principal pieces at this exhibition, was such as to elicit the warmest encomiums, and to give universal satisfaction. We understand, that it is contemplated by the Society to give a Concert shortly, and no doubt every exertion will be used to bring forth, in a masterly manner, the whole talents of the members.

Poor Will's Pocket Almanac for 1825, is published and advertised for sale by Kimber & Sharpless, No. 93 Market street. It contains a Tide Table; the usual Calendar; Solar and Lunar Eclipes for the year 1825; the times of holding the Yearly Meetings of the Religious Society of Friends; Banks in the City of Philadelphia, including the United States Bank, and the location of its Branches, with the Cashiers' names; Corporation of Philadelphia, Inspectors of the Prison; Guardians of the Poor; Managers of the Alms-House; Do. of the Pennsylvania Hospital; Rates of Postage; Government of the United States; Judges of the Supreme Court of Do.; Members of the 18th Congress, 2nd Session; Senators and House of Representatives; Pennsylvania Senate and House of Representatives; Federal Courts; Supreme, Circuit and District Courts of the U. States; Supreme Courts of Pennsylvania; Courts of Quarter Sessions of Common Pleas of the State of Pennsylvania; Courts of New Jersey; Census of the U. States for 1820; Roads, Post Towns, &c. throughout the United States, exhibited in 29 Tables, all selected with care from the last edition of Melish's Traveller's Directory, and other modern geographical works; most of the fashionable routes by steam-boats and stages, are described with as much minuteness as documents would admit. The Calendar is interleaved with post paper, making it a particularly useful companion for travellers, and all curious persons, who admire "*Multum in Parvo.*" The public are invited to call, and possess themselves of this book, to many indispensable, as a valuable article for reference. For our own part, we are confident it will meet with a liberal sale, as there is no one of the kind more deserving, or that offers a larger proportion of interesting matter, at the same reasonable price, (12½ cents.)

The bill which was brought forward in the Senate of the U. States, [see proceedings of the Senate in another part of our paper] appropriating funds for the remuneration of General La Fayette, for his services and losses during the revolutionary war, has passed both houses of Congress. This is a congratulatory circumstance—particularly so, as the vote upon the question was nearly unanimous in both branches of the national legislature. The National Intelligencer gives us the fact in the following paragraph contained in that paper of Thursday.

"We have pleasure in announcing that the proposition for a grant of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, and an entire township of land, (23,040 acres,) has received the sanction of both Houses of Congress. Each house has passed a bill of its own, but the joint sanction required to one or the other of them, after what has passed, may be considered a matter of course. The thing is done, and with an unanimity which has few examples in our legislative annals. It was desirable, doubtless, that the measure should have been adopted by a vote entirely unanimous, and without debate. But, if it had not been debated, and if there had not been conflicting opinions upon the matter, it would have been out of unison with the character of our government. The difference of opinion was one as to mode and quantity, and not as to principle. We have great satisfaction in stating that out of the dissentient voices, very few were opposed to the principle of the bill, and no one questioned or disparaged the merits of the eminent individual for whose benefit it is intended."

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 16th inst. by the Rev. E. S. Ely, Mr. AARON H. BURTIS, of this city, to Miss MARY WORRELL, daughter of the late Peter Worrell, of Plockeyo.

On Thursday evening, the 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kuypers, Mr. JOHN DAVIS to Mrs. MARGARET ANN NORMAN, of the Northern Liberties.

On Third Day, the 8th ult. at Friends' North Meeting House, JOSIAH M. REEVE, of Salem County, New Jersey, to SUSANNA H. GARRIGUES, daughter of William Garrigues, of this city.

On the 12th inst. by Elder F. Plummer, Mr. WILLIAM B. DOUGHERTY to Miss MARY B. GARRISON, all of Southwark.

On Wednesday evening, the 15th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Felton, Mr. ALVAH PINCH, to Miss HARRIET FREDERICA WEED, eldest daughter of Mr. William Weed, all of this city.

On the 19th inst. by Lewis Deffebach, Esq. Mr. JACOB DOTTERI, to Miss SARAH LETER, both of the county of Philadelphia.

On Saturday evening, the 18th inst. by the Rev. Philip F. Mayer, Capt. JAMES BANCROFT, to Miss REBECCA SMITH all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 21st inst. by the Rev. Dr. Janeway, Mr. WILLIAM WALLACE, to Miss ELLEN CONLY, both of this city.

DIED,

On Wednesday morning, the 22d inst. after a short illness, in the 45th year of his age, Mr. MICHAEL DIVER.

On Monday evening, the 20th inst. Mrs. ANGELLA W. wife of Collins Shephard, aged 43 years.

On Monday evening, the 20th inst. after a lingering illness, Mrs. SARAH M'MAIN, aged 28 years, wife of Mr. William M'Main.

On the 9th inst. on board the schr. Hugh G. Seymour, on her passage from Aux Cayes, Mr JOHN OSBORNE, mate of the said vessel.

Suddenly, on the 20th inst. in the house of Mary Brown, in Saint Mary street, a man, supposed to be THOMAS BOWDEN, jr. of Wilmington, Del.

Suddenly, on Wednesday afternoon, WILLIAM A. MOSER, aged 27 years.

On the 18th inst. at Baltimore, WILLIAM W. METCALF, gunsmith, formerly of Philadelphia.

On Sunday evening, the 14th inst. Miss MARIA ZIPPORAH BENTZON, aged 8 years and 1 month.

On Wednesday, the 15th inst. in the thirty-fifth year of his age, PHILIP HORN.

On Saturday evening last, the 18th inst. in the 13th year of her age, ELLEN, daughter of Major John Albert, of an "enlargement of the heart." In the early death of this lovely and interesting child, a fond mother is called upon to mourn the loss of one whom she loosed upon as her companion—an affectionate father one whom he justly considered an ornament to his family; possessing an amiable disposition she was only to be seen and to be admired—mourn not O! afflicted family—the "stern monster" came but to fulfil the "high mandates" of his master and from the abodes of woe, has borne her to that home, where the "wicked trouble not and the weary are at rest!" Dry up your tears and mourn not as those "without hope," for

"Life is the bud of being; the dim dawn,
The twilight of our day—'tis Vestibule,
As yet; is shut, and Death!
And Death! Strong Death alone
Can heave the massy bar
This gross impediment of clay remove,
And make us embryos of existence free."

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	39	39	78
New York,	39	32	71
Baltimore,	10	11	21

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 40 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.
18, Brig Feliciana, Harding, New Orleans, 12 days, Cotton, &c.
Brig Hamlet, Hutchinson, Cape Haytien, 17 days, Coffee.
Brig Cato, Dusany, Tobasco, 10 days, Logwood.
Schr. Horatio Cushing, Havana, 14 days, Coffee, &c.
Brig Victory, Foster, Alvarado, 10 days, Cochineal &c.
Schr. Nancy, Grilling, Cape Haytien, 16 days, Coffee, &c.
Schr. Jane, Paul, Port au Prince, 19 days, Coffee, &c.
Schr. Argo, Wood, Aux Cayes, 25 days, Coffee, &c.
19, Brig Hawk, Hutchinson, Cape Haytien, 16 days, Coffee.
22, Brig Orient, Vanderford, Hull, 19 days, White Lead. &c.
23, Schr. Leda, Warren, Tobasco, 32 days, Dye Wood, &c.
Brig Ariel, Teal, Montevido, 52 days, Hides, &c.
Ship Ellen, Goddart, Buenos Ayres, 48 days, do.
Ship Gov. Hawkins, Dubton, Rio Janeiro, 52 days, Coffee.
24, Brig Columbia, Singer, Turks Island, 14 days, Salt.

CLEARANCES.

Dec. 18, Ship Alexander, Baldwin, Liverpool.
Ship North America, Riddle, Isle of France.
Brig Mary Ann, Walker, St. Thomas.
20, Brig Delaware, Cole, Antigua.
Brig Margaret, Battleson, Matanzas.
21, Ship New Jersey, Whittle, Liverpool.
Brig Arethusa, Dawes, Kingston.
Brig Harp, Shankland, Trinidad.
Schr. Tassel, Harrington, Cape Haytien.
Schr. Elizabeth, Hampton, Alvarado.
Schr. Torch, Wheeler, do.
22, Ship Balize, Wildes, Gibraltar.
Ship Philadelphia, Ames, France.
Brig Anacreon, Moore, St. Jago de Cuba.
Brig Joseph S. Lewis, Caldwell, Kingston.
Schr. Maria, Price, St. Jago de Cuba.
Schr. Charles, Coquin, Cuba.
23, Brig Louisiana, Rugan, St. Thomas.
Brig Aurelia, Alcorn, Limerick.
Schr. George Washington, Dawson, Alvarado.
24, Brig Eveline, Martin, Maracaibo.
Brig Cyrus, King, Leghorn.
Brig Stephen Girard, Craighead, Port au Prince.
Schr. Lydia Davis, Cozens, Barbadoes.
Schr. Pegasus, Merrick, St. Domingo.
Brig Spartan, M'Alister, Alvarado.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED BY P. I. DECKER.

	Per. Ct. Dis.		*Per. Ct. Dis.*
U. S. Br. Banks	4	Montgomery Co.	0
N. Hampshire Banks	2	Chester C. W. C.	0
Vermont	3	Delaware Co. Ches.	0
MASSACHUSETTS.		Lancaster Bank	1
Boston Banks	1	Carlisle Bank	1
Worcester Bank	2½	York Bank	1½
Springfield Bank	2½	Chambersburg Bank	1½
Hampshire Bank	2½	Gettysburg Bank	1½
Phœnix, of Nantucket	2	Pittsburg Bank	1½
Salem Banks	2½	Greensburg Bank	5
Other Mass. Notes	2½	Washington	50
RHODE ISLAND.		Meadville	50
Providence Banks	2	Marietta	90
Burrillville Bank	1½	Juniata	40
Freeman's Bank	1½	DELAWARE.	
Franklin Bank	1½	Bank of Delaware	½
Wash'ton. Westerly	2	Wilming'n & Bran.	½
Other R. I. Notes	2	Farmers' Bk. & Br.	½
CONNECTICUT.		Commercial Bank	½
Hartford Bank	1	Branch at Milford	½
Phœnix, at Hartford	1	Laurel Bank	25
Eagle Bank, N. H.	1	Smyrna Bank	½
New-Haven Bank	1	MARYLAND.	
Middletown Bank	1	Baltimore Banks	½
Bridgeport Bank	1	City Bank of Balt.	½
Derby Bank	1	Annapolis	1
Norwich Bank	1	Havre de Grace	1
New-London Bank	1	Bk. of Westminster	1
NEW-YORK.		Elkton Bank	0
City Banks of N. Y.	0	Hagerstown Bank	1
Jacob Barker's B'k	60	Fredericktown Bank	1
Wash'n. & Warren	75	Branch at Easton	1
Albany Banks	1	Bank of Caroline	10
Troy Bank	1	VIRGINIA.	
Mohawk Bank	1	Richmond and Br.	½
Lansingburg Bank	1	Bank of the Valley	1
Newburg	1	Branch at Romney	1
Do. Br. at Ithica	1	Do. at Leesburg	1
Catskill Bank	1	Do. at Charlestown	1
Middle Dist. Bank	1	N. W B'k. of Va.	5
Auburn Bank	1	Wheeling.	
Utica Bank	1	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
Geneva Bank		Bks. at Washington	25
Bank of Col. Hudson.	1	Franklin Bank of Alexandria.	no sale.
Orange Co. Bank	1	NORTH CAROLINA.	
Ont. Bk. at Utica	1	St. Bk. at Raleigh and branches,	5
Plattsburg	4	Cape Fear	5½
Canada Bank	5	Newbern	5½
Bank of Montreal	5	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
NEW-JERSEY.		State Banks	2
B. of N. Brunsw'k	1	GEORGIA.	
State Bank at N. B.	1	State Banks	5
Trenton Bank	0	KENTUCKY and TENNESSEE. OHIO.	60 / 30
Jersey Bank	0	Chillicothe	5
Salem Bank	0	Marietta	8
Cumberland Bank	0	Steubenville	8
Farmer's Bk. M. H.	0	Most others	no sale
State Bank, Camden	0	NEW-ORLEANS.	
Do. Elizabethtown	1	City Bank Notes	6½
Do. Morristown	1	Spanish Dollars	0
Do. Patterson	1	Doubloons	$15,40
PENNSYLVANIA.		American Gold	1½ p. ct. pr.
Philadelphia Banks	0		
Harrisburg	0		
Reading	1		
Farmers' Bk. Lan'r	1		
Northampton B'k	0		
Easton Bank	0		
Germantown B'k	0		

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 151, South Fifth, near Spruce-street. may 18—1y

PHILADELPHIA HOTEL,

Corner of Bank Street and Elbow Lane.

J. W. TYLER respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, (after returning his thanks for their former encouragement) that he has taken that large and commodious establishment at the above named place, and has fitted it up in a superior style, for the accommodation and convenience of those who may honour him with their company. His bar is stored with the richest and best Liquors, and by a strict attention to business, he hopes to secure the future encouragement of his friends and the public generally.—Commodious Stabling being attached to the establishment, Travellers will find for convenience and safety the advantage of his accommodations.—Societies, public or private Meetings can have a large and extensive room, which is fitted up expressly for that purpose.

J. W. Tyler respectfully adds that he has made arrangements to accommodate Boarders; the central situation of his establishment is a sufficient recommendation, being in the very centre of business. oct. 2—tf

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 94 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

J. UNDERWOOD, (from London) Manufacturer of Mustard, Cayenne, Essence of Anchovies, Cavice and other rich sauces Ketchup, Piccalilly and all other Pickles, &c. &c. wholesale & retail, at No. 7 South Strathstreet. 169

A FEW RESPECTABLE BOARDERS may be accommodated in a private Family, at No. 188 Callowhill street, near Fifth. 170

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 148 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No 38 North Eighth street.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—3

DAVID & JOSEPH E. LAKE, No. 161 North Third, near Vine st. manufacturers of Cabinet Furniture, Fancy & Windsor Chairs of the latest fashions. Orders left at No. 30 North Fourth st. will be attended to.

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit.

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

*** Protestant Episcopal Sunday and Adult School Society of Philadelphia.—The annual meeting of the Society will be held at St. James' Church, on Tuesday evening next, the 28th inst. at 7 o'clock, at which time the annual report will be read.

Dec. 23. WM. ROBINSON, Secretary.

☞ All persons friendly to Sunday Schools are particularly invited to attend.

NEW ARITHMETIC.

JUST issued from the Press of Kimber & Sharpless, No 93 Market street, Philadelphia, THE ARITHMETICAL EXPOSITOR: or a Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Arithmetic. In two parts.

Part I.—Containing all the most useful practical rules of the science, illustrated by a sufficient collection of examples.

Part II.—Containing the less useful rules, with their exemplifications; a general view of the theory and indications of the modes by which the more difficult questions are solved.—*by Enoch Lewis.*

12th mo. 25th, 1824—4t

American Printed Goods.

SUCH as Calicoes, Shawls, Spreads, &c. together with a general Assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, to be had on the lowest terms for *CASH ONLY*, of

GEORGE HARTLEY,
No. 24, North Second Street.

dec. 18—3t

Poor Will's Pocket Almanac.

JUST Published by Kimber & Sharpless, and for sale at their Bookstore, No. 93 Market Street, Poor Will's Pocket Almanac, for the year 1825.

dec. 25—3t

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

CONSISTING of Prayer Books, in greater variety than ever exhibited in any book store in this country, Pocket Bibles and Testaments, with many other works suitable for the approaching season, together with an extensive collection of Juvenile Books, among which are the following—

Paul and Virginia, with engravings,
Elizabeth, or Exiles of Siberia, plates,
Edgeworth's Early Lessons, 6 vols. plates,
Blackford's Scottish Orphans, a moral tale,
Nursery Morals, by a Lady, plates,
Barbauld's and Edgeworth's Popular Lessons,
Sherwood's Henry Milner,
Aunt Mary's Tales for Little Boys,
Blackford's Arthur Monteith,
Book of Games or Juvenile Sports, with plates,
A Father's Gift to his Son,
Depping's Evening Entertainments,
Taylor's Maritime Discoveries,
Polar Scenes exhibited in the voyages of four Russian Sailors, plates,
Life and Adventures of Baron Trenck,
Edgeworth's Harry and Lucy,
Dodsley's Economy of Human Life,
Sherwood's Recaptured Negro,
Lessons for children, with plates,
Bennett's Letters to a young Lady,
The Pleasing Moralist, with plates,
Smith's Scientific Library, 6 vols. comprising the various branches of useful and polite literature, with many other works of a similar kind, together with a great variety of

CHILDREN'S TOY BOOKS,

Plain and colored, among which are Robinson Crusoe, The Seasons Harlequin in the Country, Goody Two Shoes, Village Fair, Pug's Picture Shop, Life of Isaac, Abraham and Joseph, Babes in the Woods, Cinderella, Cock Robin, Juvenile Calculator, Old Man, Valentine and Orson, Jack and his Rocking Horse, Robin Hood, Dame Trot and her Comical Cat, Sir Tom and Lady Thumb, The Fish and the Ring, Rhymes for the Nursery, World Upside Down, Butterfly's Ball, Red Riding Hood, Child of Want, The American Orphan, Blue Beard, Little Dog Trim, Little Jane and Cat, Robby the Bold, Alphabetical Ladder, Florio the Cottage Maid, Poetical Tales for Boys and Girls, with many others of a similar kind not here enumerated, all of which will be sold on liberal terms, by

S. POTTER & CO.

dec 25—1t Booksellers, 115 Chesnut st.

NEW SHOE STORE.

SAMUEL D. BREED & SIMON MUDGE, inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the store, No 240 Market street, where they offer for sale a general assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen's Misses, Boys and Children's Philadelphia made BOOTS and SHOES, of the best workmanship and materials, and respectfully solicit that share of patronage which assiduity and exertions to give satisfaction may merit.

dec 25—1y BREED & MUDGE.

A CARD—*To the Afflicted.*

WE the undersigned, citizens of Philadelphia, do certify—that we have known Dr. Abraham Howell, as a practitioner of physic and surgery, for upwards of seventeen years, residing in said city, he has performed numerous extraordinary cures in the most complex cases. We also inform the afflicted that Dr. Howell has a large number of certificates of extraordinary cures, which he has performed of Worms, Cancers, Kings Evil, Callous Tumours, White Swellings, Mortifications, Old sores in the legs, Polypus, and Marks, which have all been cured without cutting, by medicine applied to the part affected. Also, certificates of extraordinary cures of Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Scald Head, and Tetter. A large collection of Worms, and Cancers preserved which are mentioned in the aforesaid certificates, and may be seen at his office, No. 3 North Eighth street. The aforesaid certificates have been proved before Robert Wharton, the Mayor of the city, and other Magistrates, and recorded on two large sheets of parchment, by John Allison, clerk of the Board of Health, for the city and port of Philadelphia, which he has carefully compared with the original certificates, and sworn to before Joseph Hemphill, Esq. who is President of the district court of common pleas in and for the city and county of Philadelphia, as will appear by the following: In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands, this 30th day of April, at Philadelphia aforesaid, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen. Signed Wm. B. Johnson, No. 330 Market street, John Pike, No. 210 South street, Thomas Dixey, George Shed, William Madey, William Morgan, Joseph Young, John Baldwin, Henry Hains.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Simon Snyder, Governor of the Commonwealth to all to whom these presents shall come, sends greeting:

Know ye, that Joseph Hemphill, Esq. whose name is subscribed to the instrument hereunto annexed, was at the time of subscribing the same and now is president of the district court of common pleas in and for the city and county of Philadelphia, the said commonwealth duly appointed and commissioned, and full faith and credit is and ought to be given to his official acts accordingly. Given under my hand, and the great seal of the state, at Lancaster, this fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

By the Governor, N. B. BOILEAU, Sec'ry of St.—to-

dec. 25—1t*

DRAWING.

THE drawing of the UNION CANAL LOTTERY, 14th Class, New Series, will take place on Wednesday, the 5th January next, at 4 o'clock P. M. at the WASHINGTON HALL, South Third Street.

J. B. YATES,
A. M'INTYRE,
Managers.

Phil. Dec. 21st, 1824.—2t

Wanted, a middle aged Woman,

TO do the work of a small Family. Respectable references will be expected. Apply at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post dec 25—1t

B. ROBINSON,

KEEPS constantly for sale at his VARIETY and JEWELRY STORE, No. 12 South Second Street, Fine Pearl, Fine Gold and Plain JEWELRY; silver Spoons; Spectacles, suited to all ages; Plated Goods and Britania Ware; an extensive assortment of Coral of all sizes; fine Polished Steel and Fancy Gilt Goods, all of which will be warranted and sold low, wholesale or retail.

*** Distant Orders attended to with promptness and despatch. oct. 16—tf

Turning, Machine Making, &c.

JOHN C. KINNAN, respectfully informs the Manufacturers and the public in general, that he has commenced the business of Turning and Machine making, at No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET, (Second Story) Philadelphia, where he hopes, by a strict attention, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

Turning in Silver, Steel, Iron, Brass, Ivory and Wood,
Turning Lathes made and repaired,
Billiard Balls of seasoned Ivory,
Ivory Counters, white and coloured,
Ivory Cases for silver Pens,
Ivory Memorandum Books in cases,
Ivory and bone Umbrella and Parasol Mountings,
Steel Nut Picks with ivory handles,
Morocco Balls made and adjusted,
Hose Screws and Eagle Work,
Cutlers' Steel, Brass, Ivory and Wood Turning,
Screw Pitties, Taps and Dies made and repaired,
Gold & Silver Smith's Turning,
Mill, Ship, and all kinds of heavy Turning,
All sorts of Machinery made and repaired.

☞ Manufacturers are invited to send patterns of such parts of Machinery as they may want, such as Top Rollers, Saddles, Pinion Wheels, Bobbins, Spindles, Flies, &c. which will be punctually attended to, and delivered to order, at low prices. aug. 28—3m

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller No. 113 South Second street, opposite the Custom House.*

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THREE HEADS.—A TRUE STORY.

'Twas Christmas eve, a jovial set
Of country blades, at Tavern met,
To hail the coming day;
The fire, with ample fuel stor'd,
Up the capacious chimney roar'd,
While seated round the festive board,
They laugh'd the hours away.
The cheerful song and jest prevail,
And each in turn repeats his tale;
What dancing fairies, clad in green,
Ghosts, and Hobgoblins, he had seen,
And Jack with lanthern, burning bright,
Whose ever wand'ring magic light,
O'er bog and ditch, the travelling wight
Would lead astray.

And now a vet'ran captain bold,
Of times long past his story told,
And if his tale were true;
What Cæsar, or what Bonaparte
Had e'er perform'd, in war's vast art,
The boasting Captain knew.
He cock'd his hat and pois'd his cane,
And fought the battles o'er again,
Of York town heights, and Monmouth plain,
With great applause;
And boasted he had fought and bled,
With brave Fayette, who "burn'd to shed"
"His blood in Freedom's cause."

'Tis said, "the crowing cock won't fight,"
At least so thought a waggish wight,
Who strove with cutting jeer and joke,
The Captain's choler to provoke,
And strongly urged he'd stay all night,
Lest on his road, some wandering sprite,
Some sheeted ghost or goblin grim,
(In shape of post or spreading limb)
With open jaws should swallow him.

The Captain ill could brook the jest,
His kindling eye, his rage exprest,
And strong his passion grew;
His cudgel o'er his head he shook,
And loudly swore, with furious look
He valued neither ghost, nor spook,
Nor Devil blue;
A stranger he to dastard fear,
Should host of damned fiends appear
"He'd charge them thro' and thro'.

'Twas now the witching hour of night,
When howling fiend, and goblin sprite,
And grinning ghost, all clothed in white,
On earth appear;
Where blue light brimstone vapours glide,
The ghastly hag, mounted astride
The awful broomstick, swift doth ride
Upon the midnight air.

Homeward the gallant Captain strode
With sluggish pace, in musing mood,
With down cast eyes;
When at the entrance of a wood,
A dreadful form before him stood
Of monstrous size—
Three heads his ample shoulders bore,
And sudden with tremendous roar,
He made the wood resound,
And frighten'd Echo o'er and o'er,
Return'd the awful sound.

Stunn'd at the sight, with sudden dread,
The Captain's boasted courage fled,
His hair stood bristling on his head,
With wild alarm;
What horror seized him, when he saw
The ghastly spectre coolly draw,
Two of his heads "en chapeau bras"
Beneath his arm—

Like arrow from the bended bow,
The vet'ran soldier swiftly flew,
As swiftly did the fiend pursue
In eager chase;
Until the Captain's gate appear'd,
Which—with desperate bound, he clear'd,
When, lo! the spectre disappear'd,
And lost the race.

Now Fame her sounding trumpet blew,
And far and wide, the story flew,
And all the neighbours far and near,
The Captain's wond'rous tale to hear,
Would gather round;
While he, with boasting air would tell
How he had maul'd the fiend from hell,
And forc'd him, with tremendous yell,
To leave the ground.

The children listen'd with affright,
No, noisy urchin after night,
Durst show his face;
The trembling schoolboy changed his route,
And daily walk'd a mile about
To shun the haunted place—

At length the mischief loving blade
Of whom, we former mention made,
The Captain's lying tongue betray'd,
And let the secret out;
He slyly said, with knowing air,
He thought one head enough to wear,
With t'other two he would prepare
A mess of sour krout.

An opening clue was thus obtain'd,
The mystery was soon explain'd,
And far the story spread;
And when the Captain passes by,
With one accord the urchins cry,
There goes the *Cabbage Head*. D.

We have several times been requested by our fair friends to publish an accurate statement of the various fortunes dependent on the number of seeds contained in fruit, and through the politeness of a lady we are enabled to furnish the following, which she assures us may be relied on, as absolutely correct.

1. I Love—2. I Love—3. I Love I say,
4. I Love with all my heart—5. I cast away.
6. He Loves—7. She Loves—8. Mutual,
9. Quarrel—10. Reconciliation—11. Courtship—12. Marriage.

An Irish tailor made a gentleman's coat and waistcoat too small, and had orders to take them home and *let them out*. Some days after, the gentleman enquiring for his garment, was told by the tailor, that the coat and waistcoat happening to fit a countryman, he had LET THEM OUT at eighteen-pence a week.

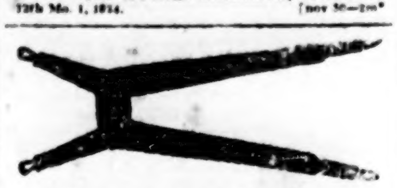
During the reign of Cromwell, a clergyman during his services, took occasion to pray, "that the King and Parliament might *hang together* in peace and *concord*." A sailor present jumped up, and exclaimed, "that's right; only *hang them!* I don't care by what cord it is."

The Welsh Rabbit.—A gentleman arriving late one evening at the George Inn, in the county town not many miles from the Land's End, England, called for a Welsh Rabbit; after waiting a considerable time, he rung the bell to inquire if it was ready. "Sir," said the servant maid, "my master has been all over town, and cannot get a Welsh rabbit for love or money!" "Oh! very well," replied he, laughing: "Then let him get a couple of eggs, and, d'ye hear, boil them *soft*."—Again his patience was tried, and again he rung the bell. "Are my eggs ready," said he: "Sir," answered the girl, with a low courtesy, they have been boiling this half hour, and are now just as hard as when I put them in; they will not boil *soft!*"

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Callowhill Street Ferry Company are hereby notified, that the President and Trustees of the said Company require all the remainder of the Instalments due on their respective Shares, being the third, fourth and fifth Instalments to be paid on or before the first day o Third Month next, to the Treasurer, REESE MORRIS, at the north-west corner of Fifth and Wood streets, in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia.

By direction of the Trustees.
JONATHAN ROBERTS, President.
12th Mo. 1, 1824. [nov 30—2m*



SARAH & MARCY DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they manufacture SUSPENDERS of every description, and particularly J. Davis's Genuine Patent Improved Suspenders, which answer for pantaloons and drawers, such as no one else makes. Likewise CRAVAT STIFFENERS, of the best quality can be had wholesale and retail, at

No. 31, South Front Street.

We hope that our attention to business will merit the favours of the public*

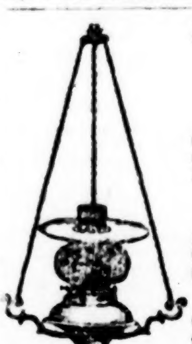
N. B.—The Patent can be seen by applying as above.
nov. 6—lm

To be Sold, at Private Sale.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in the Township of Chester, County of Burlington, and State of New-Jersey, the property of the late Benjamin Hollinshead, deceased, lying on three public roads, and within two miles of Moorestown, ten from Coopers' Ferries, seven from Mount Holly, eight from Burlington, and within two miles of several Grist and Saw Mills, and near several Landings, and a number of School Houses and places of Worship of different Societies. The Property contains about One Hundred and Forty Acres, six of which is good Wood Land, ten or eleven Acres of Meadow, the remainder Arable Land, in a good state of cultivation, under good Cedar Fence, and excellent Orchards of Apples and Peaches, and a variety of other Fruit Trees. The Buildings consist of a two-story Brick House and Kitchen, all new, with a Cellar under the whole, and a well of excellent water with a pump in it under a shed at the door, Barn, Hay House, Stables, Crib and Waggon House, and Smoke House, Granaries, &c. all in good order. Garden and Yards under complete fencings. Also, about 20 Acres of Wood-Land of the first quality, within four miles of said Farm, two from Moorestown and five from a Landing, consisting of large White Oaks, fit for ship timber, and and a variety of other wood. Likewise Eight Acres of the first quality Bank Meadow on Rancocus Creek, within two miles of said Farm with a good Bank thereon.

For further particulars apply to
JOSEPH HOLLINSHEAD, and
JOSHUA HOLLINSHEAD, Executors

N. B.—The Property will be sold altogether, or in Lots, as may best suit Purchasers. sept. 25—3m*



J. S. RUSSELL, No. 68,

Chesnut street,

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

LAMPS,

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP *Glasses and Wicks* of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil.

nov 1—tf

LAND AGENT,
Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

No. 7, N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

Also, Insolvent's Bonds and Petitions carefully and legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, on advantageous terms; and generally in the performance of all duties or services wherein the aid of an agent or attorney may be convenient or useful.

N. B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

feb. 28—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

Wheelwrighting and Carriage-making.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced Wheelwrighting and Carriage-making, in all its various branches, and having a thorough knowledge of the latest fashions, flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom.

JOSIAH HALL, Jr.

☞ All kinds of Carriages, Gigs, and Waggons, made and repaired on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or trade.

Also, on hand, new and second-hand Gigs and Waggons, for sale. J. H. Jr.
Salem, Nov. 8, 1824. [nov 27—3m

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

NO. 284, Market Street, fifth door below 8th street, Philadelphia. The Subscriber offers his present Stock of SHOES and BOOTS, at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's Philadelphia made warranted Boots,			4,00 a 5,00
Do.	do.	Monroes,	1,50 a 1,75
Do.	do.	Shoes,	1,25 a 1,50
Do.	do.	Buckskin do.	1,50 a 1,75
Men's	do.	Grain do.	1,00 a 1,12
Do.	do.	Coarse do.	1,00 a 1,25
Boys'	do.	Monroes, best quality,	1,00 a 1,12
Do.	do.	Shoes, do.	87 a 1,12
Do.	do.	Coarse do.	62 a 87
Ladies' Valencia Slippers, full trimmed,			1,00 a 1,12
Do. Morocco	do.	Heels and trimmed,	1,00 a 1,12
Do. do.	do.	Spring Heels,	90 a 1,00
Do. do.		Boots Trimmed,	1,25 a 1,75
Do. Leather	do.		1,12 a 1,37
Do. Morocco thick soaled Shoes,			1,12 a 1,25
Do. do.	do.	with Heels,	1,25 a 1,50
Do. Leather	do.	do.	87 a 1,25
Do. do.	Pumps,		75 a 1,00
Misses' Morocco	do.		62 a 75
Do. Valencia	do.		75 a 87
Do. Leather	do.		50 a 62
Children's Morocco Boots,			37 a 62
Do. Leather do.			37 a 62

With a variety of others, equally cheap.

JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. A general Assortment of TRUNKS, also very low. march 6—1y

Pennsylvania Circulating Library,

NO. 249 South Front street—containing a good selection of Novels, Romances, History, &c. where all the new publications may be had as soon as published.

, A few Boarders may be accommodated by applying as above. nov 27—3t

FOLWELL & SHERMAN, Mercers & Taylors, No. 217 Market street. 166

PHILIP WINNEMORE'S Fancy Dry Goods Store, No. 86 South Fourth street. An elegant assortment of Seasonable Goods of the first quality on hand. 170

JOSEPH DONALDSON, Hat Manufacturer, has constantly for sale a large Assortment of HATS, No. 72, North Second street, above Arch street. 156—1y*

GEORGE MILNER, Carpet Weaving and Customer's Weaving done as usual. Carpeting for Sale, low, at No. 100, North Fifth street, near Race st. 166—6m*

LADIES' Coats, Spencers and Riding Dresses made and Embroidered, in the first style, at No. 8 South Sixth street. 156

ABRAHAM VANHORN'S Suspender Manufactory, No. 22 Bank street. Suspenders wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.—sept 4

ENGLISH GRAMMAR taught correctly in the tenth part of the time usually devoted to it by J. GROUT, in the Shakspeare Buildings. 178

RICHARD STARR'S Type Foundry, No. 158 South 5th street—dwelling, No. 176.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 264 Market st. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

CHAS. P. LISLE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker and Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filagree Paper, 163 Vine st.

New Market Clothing Store.

THE subscriber having opened a Clothing Store, at the South-East corner of South and Second streets, respectfully informs the public that he now has, and will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Silk Velvet and other Vestings and Gentlemen's Apparel, such as—Frock, Body and Great Coats, Surtouts, Cloaks of every description, Pantaloons, Fine Ruffled and Plain Shirts, Coarse do. and Drawers. Also an extensive assortment of Ladies' Cloaks. Together with every article in his line of business, all of which he will sell low, wholesale and retail, for cash or acceptances.

Orders for Clothing, with which he may be favoured, shall be attended to at the shortest notice.

He would respectfully solicit the public to give him a trial, as he treats he shall, by attention to business, and moderation in his charges, (now so desirable,) merit a share of their patronage.

dec 4—tf JAMES BATES.

New & Accommodating Store.
JOSHUA COWPLAND

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced in all its branches, the LOOKING GLASS and FANCY HARDWARE Business, at No. 21 South Second, a few doors below Market street, Philadelphia, where he offers for sale CHEAP,—A general assortment of Looking Glasses in gilt, mahogany and other frames,

Brass Andirons,	Toilette Glasses,
Fenders,	Shovels and Tongs,
Knives and Forks,	Tea Trays and Waiters,
Britannia Tea & Coffee Pots,	Bread Baskets,
Plated & Brass Candlesticks,	Plated Table Casters,
Brass Stair Rods,	Curtain Pins,
Bellows,	Plated and Steel Snuffers and Trays,

Needles, and a handsome assortment of other articles in the Fancy line.—Also, Patent Metal Boilers, Tea Kettles and Saucepans, together with an assortment of Iron Pots, Skillets, and a great variety of other articles suitable for housekeepers. Dec. 4—6t*

Saddle, Bridle, Collar and Harness MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the SADDLE, BRIDLE, COLLAR and HARNESS Making Business, at No. 79 NORTH SECOND STREET, third door above Arch, where he keeps constantly on hand, an assortment of the above articles, together with Whips, Trunks, &c. which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for Cash, or in exchange for Country Produce. Also, Jersey Whips, of superior quality. CHARLES RISDOU.

N.B. Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated with board at the above place, on reasonable terms. dec 11—2m

TO MANUFACTURERS.

TO Rent a large and extensive building suitable for almost any kind of a Manufacturing Establishment, situated on Bush-Hill, fronting Fairview, Hamilton and Schuylkill Sixth Streets, which the subscriber will lease or rent for any term of years;—together with a new and complete STEAM ENGINE, attached to the above establishment of *twelve horse power*, or more.—The above building is 60 feet deep by 30 feet front, exclusive of a convenient Engine Room and Counting Room where also the Subscriber has, and there still may be carried on, an extensive Smithing Establishment.

Any person wishing further information respecting the above Establishment, will please call on the Subscriber,
JONATHAN COFFEE.
No. 292 Vine Street, Philadelphia.

SMITHING REMOVED.

J. COFFEE, of the late firm of Clark & Coffee, having removed a part of his Smithing Establishment from Bush-Hill, to the late Established stand of the said firm, at the Corner of the Ridge Road and Vine-street, where he still continues to execute all orders in his line of business with promptness.—Having made all the machinery for upwards of 20 years for the late *Oliver Evans*, and latterly for his successors, Messrs. Rush & Muhlingburg he flatters himself of giving general satisfaction to those who may favour him with any kind of wrought Iron Machinery.

Thankful for the encouragement heretofore received, he hopes still by his attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. nov. 27—3t.

STEPHEN BLATCHFORD,

LICENSED PAWN BROKER, No. 117 North Fifth street, third door from the corner of Vine street, respectfully informs the public that he advances money on deposit, upon reasonable terms. No deposits taken from Minors or Apprentices. Satisfactory references can be given, if required.

N. B. Persons who may have had articles stolen from them, are requested to give the earliest information as above. nov 27—3t*

CHEAP SHOE STORE,
NO. 266,

S. E. corner of Market and Eighth streets.

THE Subscriber offers his present stock of Boots and Shoes at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's best Phila. made Boots,			4 00 to	4 50
Do.	do.	do. Monroes,	1 50	1 75
Do.	do.	do. Shoes,	1 25	1 50
Men's	do.	do. Grain Shoes,	1 00	1 12 1-2
Do.	do.	do. coarse do.	1 00	1 12 1-2
Boys' Monroes, best quality,			87 1-2	1 25
Do. fine Shoes,	do.		87 1-2	1 12 1-2
Do. coarse do.			62 1-2	75
Ladies' Valencia Slippers,			1 00	1 12 1-4
Do.	do.	Bootheels,	1 25	1 37 1-2
Do.	Morocco Slippers,		87	1 12 1-2
Do.	do.	do. Bootheels,	1 12 1-2	1 25
Do.	do.	2d quality,	50	75
Do.	fine Leather Shoes,		87 1-2	1 12 1-2
Do.	coarse do.	do.	75	1 00

With a variety of Misses' and Children's Morocco and Leather Boots and Shoes, equally cheap.

J. MILLMAN.

N. B. A general assortment of Trunks, also very cheap. june 12—6m

HOTEL AND OYSTER HOUSE,

Back of No. 3 South Fourth street, near Market.

JOHN CLULEY respectfully informs his friends and fellow citizens, that he has fitted up a neat and convenient room for the accommodation of his customers, where he will be happy to serve them with the best of Oysters Terrapins, &c. J. C. wishes to inform the public that his prices shall not exceed the customary charges in the oyster cellars. A private room for supper parties, and suppers provided at the shortest notice. Morris River, Cove, and York River Oysters. Also, Oysters put up to go by land or sea. nov 13—tf

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

No. 7, North Sixth Street,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, House-keepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming-men, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description.—Also, Wet Nurses. To Bind, White and Colored Boys and Girls, of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of *employing persons*, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support.—Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility *in supplying themselves with situations.* feb. 28—tf

Just published, and for Sale, by

ISAAC PUGH, South-East corner of Third and Race sts. "The Knowledge of the Lord, the only True God."—To which is added Remarks upon the Doctrine of Perseverance, by JOB SCOTT. Price 28 Cents.

I. P. has also for sale "Salvation by Christ," by Job Scott, Books & Stationary, suitable for Store keepers, Teachers, &c.—Hanging Paper, a general Assortment for sale, very cheap. oct. 23—tf

Mortimer & Wiltbohn,

HAVE removed their office from No. 140 Walnut street to No. 74 South Second street, Philadelphia, where they continue to purchase and sell Real Estates on commission, and transact agency business in general.

CONVEYANCES and writings of all kinds prepared with accuracy, neatness and despatch.

A REGISTER of Houses, Farms, &c. for sale is kept, which those disposed to purchase may at all times inspect. Entries in this register, with a full description of the property for sale, will be made at a reasonable rate, and, from the numerous applications made by persons intending to purchase, this Register gives much more publicity to the views and wishes of a seller than a common advertisement in the papers, which is overlooked by a majority of its readers.

MONEY procured and loaned out on mortgage.
nov. 20—tf

M. Pottinger, Dress-Maker,

No 5 South Sixth Street,

LADIES Coats, Spencers and Riding Habits, made and embroidered in the first style.

M. P. has always on hand a handsome assortment of Corsets, making One Dollar, cutting 25 Cents.

Two apprentices wanted to the dress and corset making business. nov. 20—tf

NURSERY.

THE Subscriber has for sale a large assortment of grafted FRUIT TREES, consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, and Plumb, at his Nursery, near Darby, (Penn.); among which are many rare and valuable kinds. Persons may obtain a Catalogue of said Trees by application to James Andrews, at Josiah Bunting & Co's. Lumber Yard, corner of Pine and Eighth Streets, Philadelphia, where all orders left, will be promptly attended to, or at the Nursery, by
oct 16—2m* SAMUEL BUNTING, Jr.

PROPOSALS

BY JOHN SIMMONS, Bookseller and Stationer, South West corner of Third and Tammany streets, Philadelphia, for publishing, by subscription, MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF DAVID FERRIS, an approved Minister of the Society of Friends. Revised and corrected from the original copy in Manuscript. It will be printed on a fine paper and good type, and contain about 84 pages duodecimo; and delivered to subscribers, bound in boards, at 37 1-2 cents a copy.
nov. 6—tf

JOB PRINTING,

OF all descriptions, neatly and expeditiously executed, at moderate prices, by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, at their office back of No. 53 Market street, four doors below Second st. north side. ap 10—tf

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims against the estate of JOHN MOULSON, deceased, will please to present their accounts, properly attested, and those indebted to make payment: and also, all persons having accounts or papers of his in their possession, will please to deliver them to the Subscriber, at No. 68 North Third Street, without delay.

RICHARD S. RISLEY,
dec 18—tf Administrator.

P. VAN PELT, DENTIST,

GRATEFUL for past favours, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to perform all operations connected with his profession, at his old establishment (it having been reported that he had removed) No. 149 CHESNUT STREET, opposite the Bank of the United States. He makes no claim to *superior knowledge or excellence*, neither is he in possession of *enchanted instruments*, which operate without the *least pain*—nor of wonderful specifics, that *instantly cure the most violent tooth ache*—but he promises most faithfully his best endeavours to give satisfaction to all those who may honour him with their commands.

P. VAN PELT has always a supply of his Antiscorbutic Dentifrice, and the usual remedies for mitigating violent tooth ache, which will be applied gratuitously.
dec 18—6m*

ELIAS HICKS'S SERMONS.

PROPOSALS by Joseph and Edward Parker, No. 178 Market Street, Philadelphia, for publishing, by subscription, a series of EXTEMPORANEOUS DISCOURSES by ELIAS HICKS. Delivered at the several Friends' Meetings of Philadelphia, Germantown, Abington, Byberry, Newtown, Middletown, Falls, and Trenton, in 12th Month, 1824. Taken in Short-hand by M. T. C. Gould.

Conditions.—This work will be printed in octavo, on a fine paper and good type, and will contain 12 sermons and about three hundred pages.—The work will be delivered to subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, for one dollar and fifty cents per copy.—Any person who will procure ten subscribers, and become responsible for the payment, shall be entitled to the eleventh for their trouble.—The work will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to warrant the publication.—The price to non-subscribers will be two dollars. dec 18—tf

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

A FIRST RATE FARM, in the Township of Greenwich and County of Gloucester, situate on Great Mantua Creek between Paulsborough and the Delaware, 4 1-2 miles from Woodbury and 10 from Camden, containing 160 acres, 42 of which is first rate Tide Meadow, 50 acres of Arable Land under good Cedar Fence and in good order, and the remainder Wood Land.

There are on the Premises one good New STONE HOUSE, 43 feet front by 33 deep, built of the best materials, and is well finished, being plaistered from the garret to the cellar. And one other good two story frame Tenant's house, with two Barns two Crib Houses, Smoke House, &c. Two young thrifty Apple Orchards of the best grafted Fruit. This Farm is in a good state of cultivation, and is allowed to be the best Land in the neighbourhood. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that no person will purchase without first viewing the premises. Any person wishing to buy a first rate Farm would do well to call and look for themselves.

An indisputable Title will be given, clear of all incumbrances whatever, and the payments will be made easy to the purchaser. Application to be made to the Subscriber living on the Premises, or to JOSEPH V. CLARK, near Clarksborough, or to SAMUEL CLEMENT, Esq. living in Camden. JOHN V. CLARK.
nov. 6—tf

Just Received, and for Sale, at the BOOK-SHOP. 121 S. 5th st.

Eighth door above Spruce street, where may be had a variety of other books.

A debate on Christian Baptism, between the Rev W. L. M'Calla, a Presbyterian, and the Rev. Alexander Campbell, a Baptist, held at Washington, Kentucky, which terminated after six days argument, in the presence of a very numerous and respectable congregation; in which are interspersed, and to which are added, Animadversions on different treatises on the same subject, written by Dr. J. Mason, Dr. S. Ralston, Rev. E. Pond, Rev. J. Campbell, Rector Armstrong, and the Rev. J. Walker,—BY ALEXANDER CAMPBELL. dec. 11—tf

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Plantation, containing 91 Acres,
Six Miles from the City.

The Improvements are a Stone Dwelling House, Stone Barn, Spring House, Carriage House, &c. a thriving Orchard. The whole in good cultivation. Also, A VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT in the City, pleasantly situated. Enquire of

CHARLES GEORGE.
No. 118, North Ninth street, Philadelphia.
nov. 20—13t

NEW CLOTH STORE,
No. 298 Market Street.

THE Subscriber has just received and offers for sale, at a small advance on auction prices, the following goods:

Superfine, Middling, and Low-priced Cloths,
do do do Cassimeres,
do do do Sattinetts,
do do do Coatings,

Double Milled Drab Cloths, Pelisse Cloths. Fashionable and Low-priced Vestings, Cords, Velvets, Blankets, Baizes, &c. &c.

J. SUMMERL.
dec. 18, 1824.—6t*

Holmes' Pulmonary Specific,
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

An Appeal to the public on the necessity of guarding against that much neglected Complaint generally termed a Common Cold and Cough, and of applying a safe and timely Remedy.

IF we take a cursory view of the amazing number of diseases with which the inhabitants of the world are afflicted, and the almost innumerable remedies perpetually advertised for each, we should be apt to imagine that it is scarcely possible for any human being to enjoy uninterrupted health for the short period of a single month by any effort of prudence or discretion which it may be in his power to exert: but if we minutely examine into the nature and causes of these apparently distinct and separate complaints, here we must be surprised to find that a *common cold* has been the despised and neglected parent of by far the greatest proportion. This being the fact, and which is well known to men of science and experience, into what narrow limits might not the application of medicine be confined, could we but be persuaded to pay more attention to ourselves on the first approach of those symptoms which clearly indicate that we have caught cold: but we are too often deceived into an opinion, that while they are slight, there can be little or no occasion for medicine, which, for the most part, is generally loathsome and disagreeable, and which too few are prevailed upon to take while free from pain, or conceive themselves in no danger. A little reflection, however, upon the serious consequences that may happen from neglect, may lead to the adoption of the pleasant preparation now offered, which will be found both innocent and efficacious if taken according to the directions.

For sale at THATCHER & THOMPSON'S, N. W. corner of Market and Second Streets, and at No. 28 LOMBARD STREET.—Price, 37 1-2 cents per bottle.
Philada. 12 mo. 18th.—tf

A New Song, to an Old Tune.

Few months have flown since I was poor,
And sorrows then were mine;
When passing through the market place
I saw John Gibbs's sign;
I quickly paus'd, 'twas well I did,
For I was just in time
To buy a Ticket, see his Bird,
And hear the Clock's sweet chime.
Chorus—For John Gibbs, he is the man,
At selling prizes high,
Then haste all you who cash can spare,
Be quick—a Ticket buy.

My numbers drew the highest prize,
I do not now repine,
For I have cash to serve a friend
And take my glass of wine;
Then call on GIBBS, he has the cash,
And *Hope* there smiles divine,
Whilst *Justice* welcomes old and young,
Who visit *Fortune's* shrine.
Chorus—For John Gibbs, he is the man,
At selling prizes high,
Then haste all you who cash can spare,
Be quick—a Ticket buy.

If you can't buy a whole one, try a half, a quarter, or an eighth—it may *make* but cannot *break* you. The following brilliant Lottery will be drawn on the 5th of January ensuing, all in 8 minutes; and the lucky holder of the fifty thousand need not call a second time for the cash. Gibbs is always at *home*.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

Fourteenth Class—New Series. Sixty numbers—Eight ballots to be drawn.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	50,000	is	50,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	10,000		10,000
2	5 000		10,000
1	4,720		4,720
20	1,000		20,000
30	500		15,000
52	100		5,200
156	50		7,800
1248	20		24,960
10,608	10		106,080

Packages embracing all the combination numbers may had by certificate at the following rates:

Whole packages of 20 tickets, $112; half do. $56; quarter do. $28; eighth do. $14.

Whole Tickets, $9 00—Halves $4 50—Quarters $2 25—Eighths $1 12.

Orders received for Tickets in the New-York, New-Jersey and Maryland State Lotteries, at

GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE,
NO 4½, SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Office open every evening until 10 o'clock.
Highest price given for all kinds of Gold and Spanish Dollars. dec. 11—tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful spring and autumn alterative ever known. All those who are affected with Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy, or cutaneous Eruptions, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices; those who suffer by diseased Liver, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretions of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires none of the common restraints of moderation in diet. It becomes blended by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendency to disease; all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral often occasions, &c.

CERTIFICATES.

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

"VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.
"Professor of Surgery in the University of New York,
Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.
"*New York, 1st mo. 5th, 1824.*"

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases.

"N. CHAPMAN, M. D.
"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c.
"*Philadelphia, February 16, 1823.*"

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

"W. GIBSON M. D.
"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.
"*February 17, 1823.*"

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street; John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 191 Broadway, opposite John street.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keffer.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Gunton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Norfolk—C. Hall, Bookseller.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kildoe, Druggist.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Huard, Druggist.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lehman & Beaumont, Druggists.
Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining some of its virtues. These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the genuine medicine would have proved instantly efficacious. I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be similar and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,
No. 13 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, May 7, 1824. [11—

TO MANUFACTURERS.

MACHINE CARDS.

THE Subscribers having the Agency of the following Manufactories, will receive orders for Machine Cards and have them delivered in this city free of expense or risk. From either Isaac Southgate, Henry Sargent, Horace Smith, Alpheus Smith, James & John A. Smith, Jones & Wood, Silas Earle, or Pliny Earle. They have constantly on hand a large assortment of FILLET & SHEET CARDS, out of which they can put up orders for immediate demand, at reduced prices. They also continue to keep Whittemore's, Smith's, Sargent's, Southgate's and Earle's HAND CARDS, both *Cotton* and *Wool*, at manufacturer's prices.

Apply at their HARDWARE & CUTLERY STORE, No. 149, Market Street, Philadelphia.

JACOB & G. M. JUSTICE.

N. B.—Comb Plate and Fuller's Jacks, may also be had of them. oct. 23—1y

FEMALES,

MAY have all the operations necessary for the preservation of their teeth performed for one dollar, and for filing the teeth only, Fifty Cents, and for fixing teeth in the mouth ON STUMPS, One Dollar each tooth. All operations warranted to give satisfaction.

Office, No. 172 Vine Street, between Fifth & Sixth.
dec 18 B. WILLIAMS, Dentist.

Pennsylvania Museum and Menagerie

No. 272 Market Street—above the Upper Market.

LATE additions to the Menagerie—18 Living Animals, among which are TIPPOO SULTAN, the great Hunting Elephant of India, weighing upwards of 7000 pounds. The MAMMOTH LION, from Asia, full grown, with a flowing mane; the largest and most beautiful animal of his species, ever imported into America.—A LAMA, from Peru, an animal of wonderful speed.—A SHETLAND PONY, a very diminutive and sagacious Animal, &c. &c.

TIPPOO SULTAN was imported into this country about three years ago, and was formerly one of the most savage and untractable of the species. He was broke by Mr. W., his keeper, and would never be governed by any other person. The sagacity of this animal, together with the intrepidity and dexterity of his keeper, produce a spectacle not only curious and diverting, but in some instances horrific to the spectator and dangerous to the keeper. Among a variety of singular marks of sagacity, he takes a stand in the centre of the room, and moves briskly round—his hind feet resting in the centre, forming a circle with his head—places his keeper on his tusks, and in continued repetition round the circle, tosses him to the height of 10 or 12 feet, and with the most singular and seemingly studied accuracy, catches him upon his tusks and trunk; and in conclusion, gives him a toss into the air, the keeper turns a somerset in his flight and safely lands on the back of the Elephant. The nature of the circumstance and want of security to the keeper, render this exploit both more dangerous and stupid, than the Hanging Feat of the celebrated Mr. S.

Late additions to the Museum. The PROPHET SIMEON, a splendid Painting, by Mr. Street; together with a large collection of other Paintings—70 WAX STATUES—A MECHANICAL ORGAN—A Prepared SEA ELEPHANT, and other Natural Curiosities.

Admittance to ALL 25 Cents—Children half price.

The Museum is a *Large New Building*, four stories high, containing four rooms, each 25 feet wide, and 125 feet deep. The two upper rooms are appropriated as a Museum and Repository of Paintings, Statues and other curiosities.

The lower story, together with a large yard and out buildings, are appropriated as a Menagerie, which already contains upwards of 25 rare and curious Living Animals.

The Proprietor invites the offer of Paintings and pieces of Art or Natural Curiosities, which he will either purchase or deposit at a fair remuneration. Historical, Portrait, Transparent & other Paintings for sale, will be thankfully received, and deposited any length of time, and carefully preserved. dec 18—

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

A FARM in the Township of Greenwich, County of Gloucester and State of New-Jersey, situate on Clonmell Creek, 11 miles from Camden, 2 miles from the River Delaware; Containing 132 Acres, 30 of Meadow, 3 of Cedar Swamp, and the remainder Arable Land, divided into 5 fields; a two story Brick Dwelling House and Kitchen, two Barns, Crib-house, with other out Buildings, together with an excellent Apple Orchard. The public Road leading from Paulsborough to Repaupo runs through the premises, and a packet which runs twice a week to Philadelphia in the summer season leaves near the same. Any person wishing to buy will call to view the Farm—For further particulars apply to the Subscriber living thereon. WILLIAM BECKETT.
12mo. 18th, 1824—3t*

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY on the evening of the 14th inst. from the Subscriber, living in Blockley Township, Philadelphia County, an indented Apprentice to the Blacksmith business, named SAMUEL POULSON, about 19 years of age, a native of New-Jersey, near Salem. He is about 5 feet 5 inches high, dark complexion, has black curly hair, round shouldered, is very bold and talkative. Took with him a blue cloth roundabout, two waistcoats, one cloth one of the same colour, two pair of dark mixture cloth pantaloons, two fur hats, one new and the other half worn, and two pair of laced boots with iron heels on each pair. Whoever takes up the said Runaway and lodges him in Philadelphia jails shall receive the above reward, but no charges paid by

JACOB HOFFMAN.

N. B.—All masters of vessels and others are forbidden to carry off or harbour said runaway, at their peril.
dec 18—3t*

PANACEA.

...ticates.

...Swaim's Panacea, both in ...
...tice, and have found it to b...
...syphilitic, and scrofulous co...
...nous affections.
VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.
...the University of New Yo...
&c.

...

...wo years had an opportunity ...
...invetterate ulcers, which in ...
...regular modes of treatme...
...Dr. Swaim's Panacea; and I ...
...ceed, that it will prove an ...
...venereal and mercurial di...
"S. CHAPMAN, M. D.
...s and practice of Physic in ...
&c."
...

...

...ts of Mr. Swaim in numerou...
...three years, and have alwa...
...es, especially in secondary ...
...ease. I have no hesitation ...
...questionable value.
"W. GIBSON M.D.
...the University of Pennsylva...
...to the Alms House Infirma...

...ENTS,

...y, No. 1 Union street.
...ay, No. 236 Pearl street, Alb...
...o. 181 Broadway, opposite Jo...

...Keller.
... Avery & Co. Druggists,
...Brinckerhoff, Druggist,
...ruggist, Market street.
...Gunton, Druggist.
...y & Son, Druggists,
...r.
...Riddell, Druggist,
...d, Druggist.
...aryin, Druggist,
...ost, Druggists,
...re appointed.
...ual circumstances enable the ...
...ace themselves under the ...
...such to their advantage.

PURCHASERS.

...onderful success of this ...
...of persons to imitate it in ...
...Sarsaparilla and other syrup...
...ent for the Patentee; other ...
...e with medicines, &c. mak...
...retaining some of its virtu...
...rations have, in many instan...
...tients, in cases where the ...
...proved instantly efficacious...
...owe the public, to acquain...
...om the very nature of its co...
...chemical analysis; and, co...
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...nt and base imposition, ca...
...and unwary. The genuine ...
...Label, representing Mercur...
...on the seal.

..., or $30 per dozen.
...nd orders from any part o...
...ate attention.
...pany the Medicine.
William Swaim,
...adelphia, opposite the U...
[1...

...TURERS.

CARDS.

...Agency of the follow...
...rders for Machine Card...
...y free of expense or risk...
...Surgeon, Horace Smith...
...ith, Jones & Wood, S...
...now constantly on hand...
...SHEET CARDS, cut ...
...immediate demand, a...
...e to keep Whittemore's...
...Earle's HAND CARDS...
...rer's prices.
...e CUTLERY STORE...
...a.
...G. M. JUSTICE.
...ks, may also be had ...
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...S,

...cessary for the preser...
...ed for one dollar, and...
...and for fixing teeth...
...ollar each tooth. A...
...tion.
...een Fifth & Sixth.
...IAMS, Dentist.

...d Menagerie
...Upper Market.
...16 Living Animals...
...AN, the great Ele...
...rds of 7000 pounds...
...g grown, and ...
...utiful animal of ...
...A LAMA, from S...
...TLAND PONIES...
...&c. &c.
...o this country a ...
...of the most ...
...roke by Mr. M...
...d by any other ...
...ther with the ...
...ace a spectacle ...
...nstance a horse...
...r. Among a va...
...stand in the ...
...is hind feet on...
...is head—plac...
...petition roun...
...12 feet, and ...
...accuracy, ...
...nclusion, gre...
...nomenct...
...e Elephant, ...
...of security ...
...ngerous acc...
...ated Mr. Sm...
...PROPHET ...
...et; together ...
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...red SEA L...
...half pric...
...four snake...
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...r curiosities...
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